

Wörner's Job Grows Shakier in 'Kiessling Affair'

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — There were growing signs Thursday that Defense Minister Manfred Wörner may be forced to resign sometime after Chancellor Helmut Kohl's return from a four-day visit to Israel Sunday.

Such a resignation could be the start of a chain reaction leading to a shake-up of the cabinet.

West German press and television reports from Israel Thursday described the chancellor as increasingly exasperated with Mr. Wörner's handling of the messy affair of General Günter Kiesling. The general, the German deputy commander of NATO, was fired by Mr. Wörner in December amid allegations that he had become a security risk by associating with homosexuals in Cologne bars.

As defense minister, Mr. Wörner had the authority to relieve the general of his duties without citing reasons. But through ineptitude or

design, the charges of homosexuality became public and when the general, who had already agreed to step down quietly, went on television to deny them, the ministry could not show that it had collected enough evidence or made a serious attempt to get at the truth.

Events during the last few days have made Mr. Wörner's position extremely difficult. What started as the "Kiessling affair" is now referred to as the "Wörner affair."

A special parliamentary commission held its first meeting on the case Thursday. Mr. Wörner will be its first witness next week. The investigation is expected to take several weeks.

Pro-government as well as opposition members of the commission said on television Thursday that their investigation would continue even if Mr. Wörner resigned. Evening television newscasts said that speculation about the minister's resignation had intensified and his position had weakened.

Mr. Wörner's most damaging move came earlier this week, when he received at the Defense Ministry the editor of a Swiss revue for homosexuals, Alexander Ziegler, for four-hour meeting. Mr. Ziegler contacted the ministry about a month after General Kiesling's dismissal and offered evidence against the general on the condition that he be received personally by Mr. Wörner.

Swiss and West German newspapers Thursday described Mr. Ziegler as a notorious publicity seeker who had given false evidence of the same kind against an Austrian diplomat.

Mr. Wörner, moreover, committed a political blunder when he requested the head of Mr. Kohl's own office, Waldemar Schreckenberg, to be present at his meeting with the Swiss editor. Mr. Schreckenberg's appearance, without Mr. Kohl's explicit concurrence, now is widely seen as establishing the chancellor's own political responsibility in the case. Mr. Kohl's practice is to give his ministers maximum latitude, and he has done his best to stay out of the line of fire since Mr. Wörner has come under attack.

The chancellor has been following the same strategy in the case of Otto Lamsdorff, the economics minister who has been under pressure to resign since the Bonn prosecutor's office brought charges against him and others for having accepted funds for his party from the Flick industrial concern.

If Mr. Wörner were to resign, Mr. Lamsdorff probably could not go through with his intention to stay in the cabinet at least until his case goes before the courts several months from now, most observers here feel. In both cases, the chancellor gave formal backing to his ministers but in fact left them to fight their own battles, commentators here say.

They add that Mr. Kohl had hoped to avoid any change in his

cabinet until at least 1985, midway to the next national election.

The reason, they say, is that if there is one change, either in the case of Mr. Lamsdorff or Mr. Wörner, other personnel changes are likely to follow under the pressure of Mr. Kohl's arch-rival, Franz Josef Strauss, the prime minister of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Democrats in that state. Mr. Strauss has made caustic remarks about what he feels is Mr. Kohl's lack of leadership in the cases involving Mr. Lamsdorff and Mr. Wörner.

General Kiesling, Thursday withdrew his request for a review of his case by a disciplinary board within the Defense Ministry. He argued that Mr. Wörner's use of discredited witnesses had prejudiced the review. Instead, his lawyer has brought the case before the administrative courts in Cologne.

■ Strauss Disputes Report

The newspaper Die Welt Thursday quoted Mr. Strauss as saying

he would be ready to become defense minister if Mr. Wörner were forced to resign, Reuters reported. But in a statement later, Mr. Strauss denied calling for a cabinet reshuffle and accused Die Welt of putting words into his mouth.



Manfred Wörner

WORLD BRIEFS

Shamir, Kohl Discuss Arms Sales

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The question of West German arms sales to Saudi Arabia again dominated talks between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Thursday, an Israeli official said.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, said, "Shamir emphatically expressed the reasons why the sale of German weapons would have a very negative effect in Israel." He quoted Mr. Shamir as telling the chancellor, "It is morally inconceivable to us that German arms could be turned against Jews in the light of the tragedy that happened between Germany and the Jewish people."

West German officials accompanying Mr. Kohl said the sale of defensive weapons to the Saudis was under consideration, but no firm decision on which weapons to offer, if any, had been made. The government spokesman, Peter Böttisch, said Mr. Kohl assured Mr. Shamir that his government would take Israeli concerns into account before deciding on arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

Iraq Is Said to Use Gas Against Iran

LONDON (Reuters) — Iraq appears to be using mustard gas similar to that used in World War I to repel mass Iranian attacks in the Gulf conflict, the British journal Jane's Defense Weekly said.

"Sources confirm that Iraq does seem to be using some form of domestically produced mustard gas, crude sulphur mustard," the journal said in its latest issue. Germany used such gas on the Western front in 1917.

In Baghdad, Iraq said its aircraft overflew 17 Iranian towns, including Tehran, Thursday in what a military spokesman said were warning flights. The official Iraqi news agency quoted the spokesman as saying that the planes made the flight "to prove that Iraq can reach any point inside Iran."

French Farmers Call Off Protests

PARIS (Reuters) — French pig farmers agreed Thursday to call off their blockade of the rail network in Brittany after a meeting with Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard.

The farmers, angered by high rail tariffs in Brittany and declining pork prices, had blocked the country's northwestern network for two days. François Guillaume, head of the French farmers' union, said after seeing Mr. Rocard: "It was a positive meeting, but we regret that it was necessary for the crisis to become so deep before seeking a lasting solution."

On Wednesday, the minister unveiled plans to set up a "crisis cell" to seek solutions to farmers' problems and said a price stabilization board would provide low-cost loans to farmers suffering from low prices and high feed costs.

Portugal Sets Deadline for EC Reply

GENEVA (Reuters) — Portugal will withdraw its application to join the European Community if it does not receive a favorable reply from Brussels by the beginning of the summer, Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal said Thursday.

Mr. Soares said he was losing patience over the community's failure to respond to the request made almost seven years ago. Portugal has to have an answer, one way or the other, by early summer so it can move ahead with ambitious economic plans, he said.

France's minister of European affairs, Roland Dumas, whose country has just assumed the rotating presidency of the community, said in Lisbon this month that a final response to applications by both Portugal and Spain would be given at a community summit meeting in March.

Sihanouk Says China Gave Him Arms

PHNOM PENH (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the rebel Cambodian coalition, said Thursday that China had armed 5,000 of his followers, and added that guerrillas of his coalition have staged operations as far away as the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

He said the latest infusion of arms, enough for 1,000 men, followed a December meeting in Beijing of his three-party coalition fighting the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. The other members of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition, which is recognized by the United Nations, are the Communist Khmer Rouge and the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Prince Sihanouk, 61, spoke to reporters in a "liberated zone" near the Thai border, where he traveled to receive the credentials of the Yugoslav and Egyptian ambassadors to his coalition. He said the guerrillas were operating in all of Cambodia's 18 provinces and indicated that Singapore has armed an additional 1,000 of them.

For the Record

Chinese and British negotiators in Beijing ended two days of talks on Hong Kong's future Thursday and agreed to meet again Feb. 22-23. A brief statement did not elaborate on the substance of the talks. (AP)

The oldest inmate on Florida's death row, Anthony Antonio, 66, was electrocuted Thursday in Starke, Florida, for arranging the 1975 murder of a private detective. The 12th person executed in the United States since reinstatement of the death penalty in 1976, he was the first who did not kill the victim himself. (AP)

The newly elected Folketing, Denmark's parliament, was suspended Thursday until its validity is proved with a recount of the 119,112 absentee ballots cast in the general elections Jan. 10. (AP)

Joop den Uyl, leader of the main Dutch opposition Labor party, said in an interview published Thursday that his party would prevent sitting of a cabinet in the Netherlands if it returned to power after 1986 elections. The center-right coalition is preparing for deployment of 48 cruise missiles in 1986 but will not decide formally to accept them until June. (Reuters)

An American woman traveling with her family along the Pan-American Highway in eastern El Salvador was shot to death Thursday, according to a Roman Catholic priest who administered the last rites. (AP)

Corrections

Two fashion photographs were reversed in Thursday's International Herald Tribune. The photograph on the left showed Karl Lagerfeld's Chanel pajamas and the photograph on the right showed Yves Saint Laurent's Chanel pajamas.

Harris Corp.'s financial results were incorrectly reported in Tuesday's edition because of a Reuters error. A corrected table appears in this edition.

Vatican Is Said to Have Aided Nazi Escapes

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Supreme Court of Chile. Mr. Klausfeld's wife, Beate, is in Santiago, seeking the extradition of Mr. Rauff so he can stand trial for war crimes in West Germany or Israel.

Chile declined to extradite Mr. Rauff in 1963 on the ground that his statute of limitations on the crimes with which he was accused had expired.

In the statement, Mr. Rauff is quoted as saying he was arrested by American troops on April 30, 1945, in Milan. He was held until the end of 1946, when he escaped and went to Naples.

"There," he said, "I was helped by a Catholic priest to go to Rome where I stayed more or less 18 months, always in convents of the Holy See."

According to Mr. Wiesenthal, Mr. Rauff escaped from the Rimini detention camp with the help of a German priest who then hid him in a Franciscan monastery.

"I was given a job as a teacher of French and mathematics in an orphanage called Via Pia in Rome," Mr. Rauff's account continued. "With the help of the Catholic Church, my family was able to escape."

Mr. Wiesenthal said that Mr. Rauff had been head of the team responsible for the preparation and equipping of the mobile killing units, as well as for the creation of the mobile gas vans used to put Jews to death before Hitler's death camps were completed.

An estimated 300,000 Jews in the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were killed in the vans, which were often disguised with Red Cross emblems.

Mr. Rauff himself is said to have signed a secret report on July 5, 1942, noting that since the previous December "97,000 have been processed."

In his statement to the Chilean court, as translated by Mr. Klausfeld's office, Mr. Rauff acknowledged that "I helped organize the truck service" and that "I was the head of the technical groups at the security police headquarters."

"Those so-called special trucks," he said, "were destined for not only the extermination of Jews, but also those who had been sentenced to death."

"I must stress," Mr. Rauff continued, "that although the technical officer under my orders had to do with the special trucks used to produce death by asphyxia, the mission of this office was only related to the technical aspects and had nothing to do with the execution of people. So I didn't know if these trucks were used to kill Jews."

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France Hints Libyans Backed Attack in Chad

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France said Thursday that it believed Libya was responsible for breaking a five-month lull in the Chad civil war in an attack by "forces stationed in the north" of the country and for the downing of a French Jaguar jet.

An armed incursion this week across the French-occupied "red line" was interpreted as a deliberate attempt to test French military resolve. But the French did not go so far as to say that Libyan forces were involved in the raid or in the downing of the French jet.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized the gravity of the flare-up in the fighting in its former African colony, but he insisted that it would have no impact on French policy.

The government said it had already sent more air force planes to Chad to replace the jet shot down during a reconnaissance flight 70 kilometers (about 44 miles) north

of the "red line" as other French jets "in legitimate defense" attacked the raiding force of armored vehicles south of the line.

"Libya seems to bear the responsibility," said the spokesman, who declined to be identified.

French troops were sent to Chad Aug. 9 to support the government of President Hissène Habré against the Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Until Thursday, French officials had refrained from publicly criticizing Colonel Moammar Qadhafi's regime in the belief that such comments might complicate efforts to reach a negotiated settlement.

The French accusation that Libya was apparently responsible for the attack was denied in Tripoli by the official Libyan news agency, Jana.

The agency said that the raid had been conducted by forces loyal to Mr. Goukouni and warned France against intervention.

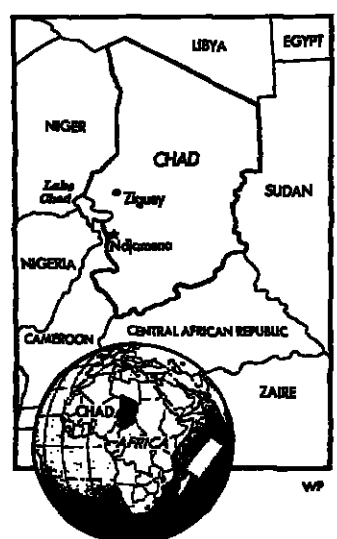
An editorial Thursday in the French daily Le Monde said that the armed raid had harmed the French image in Africa by demonstrating that both the "red line" and the Jaguar fighter aircraft were vulnerable to attack.

"The Libyan leader obviously wanted to measure France's determination," the newspaper said.

Libya reported claims by the Chadian rebels to have shot down two of the French Jaguars involved in repulsing this week's attack.

The French Defense Ministry acknowledged the loss of only one Jaguar and its pilot. Officials said, however, that a Mirage escort plane for the Jaguars also was hit by a ground-to-air missile but managed to return to base.

French military sources said that the Jaguars destroyed three-quarters of the attacking force of 18 armored vehicles.



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Boycott of Nestlé Ends as Company Agrees to Infant-Formula Sales Code

By Philip J. Hilt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A six-year boycott of Nestlé food products was called off Thursday as the company announced that it would agree to comply in every detail with the World Health Organization's sales code for infant formula.

Nestlé, a Swiss company that controls almost half the world market in infant formula, is now the only maker of the product that has agreed to abide by the code.

The code was written by the World Health Organization to combat what some health experts feared were the severe damage to health and economics created by the misuse of infant formula and the increasing dependence on formula instead of breast-feeding.

In 1981, the World Health Organization approved the code, which was intended to curb abuses in the marketing of formula. The United States was the sole dissenter when the code was approved.

The International Nestlé Boycott Committee joined in a press conference with Nestlé officials to announce the "end of conflict." Nestlé had agreed previously to

abide by many points in the code and announced Thursday that it would abide by several additional points.

The boycott committee in turn agreed not to press Nestlé for clarification of numerous minor points and to suspend the boycott.

The major point conceded by Nestlé concerned the way cans of formula were given to hospitals for distribution to mothers. Nestlé previously agreed not to give samples to mothers through the hospitals unless infants "have to be fed" formula.

Nestlé interpreted the phrase "have to be fed" very broadly, but agreed to let the World Health Organization define the term.

The company also agreed to stop advertising infant formula and to include in its literature information that declares breast-feeding to be the favored practice.

chief target. They feared that widespread use of formula was both an economic and a health catastrophe in Third World countries because of its cost and because breast-feeding is more healthful for infants.

Misuse of formula in some cases caused illness directly when formula was mixed with contaminated water, or concentrated formula was given without dilution, a practice that can cause severe diarrhea.

Nestlé was chosen as the target of the boycott because it is the largest seller of infant formula.

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Norwegian Spy Knew Of NATO Shipping Plan

OSLO — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization must change its secret plans for merchant shipping in times of crisis because of the activities of a Foreign Ministry official who has admitted spying for Moscow, a former Norwegian military official said Thursday.

Norwegian television reported that Arne Treholt, 41, knew of the plans when he was personal secretary to a former minister of trade and shipping. They provide for the transfer of merchant shipping of NATO member countries to an alliance agency, sources said.

The sources said Mr. Treholt, who had recently been appointed chief of the Foreign Ministry's press section, also had access to contingency plans for acquiring and storing fuel for military and

civilian use in times of war. But they said that these plans had since been altered.

"The shipping plans, however, must be changed as a result of his arrest," said General Sverre Hamre, who was chairman of Norway's Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1977 to 1982.

General Hamre said the efficiency of Norwegian warning systems against attack by the Soviet Union may also have been impaired by Mr. Treholt's access to secret information.

Prime minister Kaare Willoch said that "these are examples of the kind of damage Treholt may have done." He said the government was doing all it could to repair the harm.

Mr. Treholt was arrested at Oslo airport Friday while preparing to board a flight to Vienna for a meeting with a representative of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. He was carrying confidential foreign documents and administrative preliminary court hearing that he had been spying for Moscow for about 15 years.

Mr. Treholt also had access to classified NATO material as a student at Norway's Defense College in 1982 and 1983.

As a former deputy minister for the Law of the Sea, he took part in Norway's negotiations with Moscow for setting the boundaries for the continental shelf of the Barents Sea, on NATO's northern flank.

Officials say Mr. Treholt was in a position to disclose Norway's negotiating tactics on these issues.



Arne Treholt, left, the KGB spy, at a 1973 trade conference in Oslo with Jens Evensen, then Norway's trade minister.

Spy Agency Staff in Britain Barred From Union Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

from Labor's umbrella organization, the Trades Union Congress, to protest the government action and seek an immediate meeting with Mrs. Thatcher. They said that the decision had been taken without prior consultation and threatened the rights of union membership throughout government.

Employees were said to be organizing protest meetings and leaflets were distributed at the Cheltenham gates Thursday morning as the staff members arrived.

In the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that the decision about the intelligence agency was not the government's action against other departments. She said the decision brought the agency into line with Britain's other intelligence organizations — MI-5 and MI-6 — where unions were banned in the 1970s.

One concern in the government was said to be the possibility of leftist influence on the union leadership in the future, which, it was felt, would create additional security problems.

In a particularly sharp parliamentary exchange Thursday, Mr. Kinnoch said that Mrs. Thatcher should take a lie-detector test herself to support her assertion that U.S. pressure had not been responsible for her decision. "No matter how understandable" such "politicized" tests have proven to be, Mrs. Thatcher dismissed the suggestion as "very offensive."

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Jailed Dissidents In Poland Allege Beatings, Isolation

WARSAW — A group of imprisoned Solidarity activists and other government opponents charge that they have been beaten and kept in isolation by Communist authorities.

The dissidents made the charges in a statement smuggled out of Barczewo prison in northeastern Poland that reached Western news media Wednesday. The statement said guards beat, isolated and maltreated eight dissidents held in the prison.

The guards sprayed four of the political prisoners with water in a freezing exercise yard in December, the statement said. Guards also denied privileges, such as access to extra food, church services, other prisoners and visitors. The group in Barczewo includes leading Solidarity activists and nationalist dissidents, including Roman Szezmietew, a leader of the Committee for an Independent Poland.

"The penal authorities most certainly aim to break the imprisoned morally. We are treated worse than the criminal prisoners," the statement said. "The conduct of the prisoners does not give reason for the use of force."

Control of Media Urged by Suharto

JAKARTA — President Suharto called Thursday for stronger control of the news media in developing nations to counter "domination" by Western news agencies.

"With our own strength, we will build an information and communication system needed by our people to further unify the nonaligned movement and to enable to work shoulder to shoulder," President Suharto told representatives of 68 nations at the first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference.

Some conference participants have called for a stand against the private news agencies of industrialized nations, but in opening the conference Mr. Suharto referred to that issue only once. "We, in Indonesia, have had the experience of the bad influence of the imbalance flow of information because of the domination of the news agencies of developed countries. That is why we build up a national free and responsible press," he said.

Settlement Is Reached In London Libel Suit

LONDON — The settlement of a libel action brought against the International Herald Tribune by the vice president of Uganda, Paulo Mwangi, was announced in the English High Court on Wednesday.

Justice Sir William Macpherson was told that the terms were that the newspaper would pay Mr. Mwangi damages of £35,000 (\$49,000) and £55,000 costs. (See letter to the editor on the vice president and an editor's note, both on the Editorial Page. These were part of the terms of settlement.)

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Reagan Endorses Permanently Manned U.S. Space Station

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan endorsed a space program in his State of the Union message that would establish the first permanently manned U.S. space station. It could become a base for colonizing distant bodies such as the Moon or Mars.

The station would cost at least \$8 billion over the next eight years and could cost \$20 billion to \$30 billion by the end of the century.

The president's announcement is a major victory for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has been advocating a permanently manned station as the nation's next major goal in space.

With development of the space

shuttle essentially complete, the space agency must either dismantle much of its engineering talent and laboratories or redirect them to another major project.

Mr. Reagan's announcement on Wednesday came as a blow to many budget officials, scientists and military planners who question the need for a manned space station and worry that it will consume funds that could be used on projects that are less grandiose but perhaps more important.

In his State of the Union address, the president described the space station in heroic terms, casting it as an effort to "build on America's pioneer spirit and develop our next frontier."

Boasting that "we are first, we are the best," he added: "America

has always been greatest when we dared to be great. We can reach for greatness again. We can follow our dreams to distant stars, living and working in space for peaceful, economic and scientific gain."

He said he was directing NASA to develop the permanently manned station within a decade, two years longer than NASA anticipates will be needed. He also said that NASA would invite other countries to participate.

On another space matter, the president pledged that his administration would promote the commercial use of space by encouraging the development of rocket-launching services by private companies and by encouraging private sector investment in space.

The initial budgetary effects of the space station program would be small. Although the space station is expected to be one of the few new ventures in the Reagan administration's budget for the fiscal year 1985, administration officials have indicated that it will receive only \$100 million to \$200 million in the next fiscal year.

But this will be an opening wedge that is projected to balloon to well above \$1 billion a year as the project gains momentum in the late 1980s.

At this early stage, there is no design for the space station, but officials of the space agency have previously sketched the broad outlines of the most likely initial design.

The core of the station would be

a platform capable of housing perhaps six to eight people. Some would be astronauts and some scientists, technicians or other workers.

There might be separate areas, or "modules," for living, conducting laboratory experiments, generating power and heat, storing supplies and receiving material or passengers brought up by shuttle flights from Earth. The complex would be assembled from smaller modules carried up by the shuttle.

This core station would be accompanied by one or more unmanned platforms nearby that could carry scientific instruments, industrial facilities and other equipment that functions best without the vibrations from astronauts working aboard the space station.

Astronauts would initially service these platforms by remote control but might eventually move from one platform to another in small maneuvering vehicles or perhaps by pulling themselves along a tether.

This whole small cluster would circle the Earth at a low altitude of about 200 miles (320 kilometers) on an orbital path ranging from about 28.5 degrees north of the Equator to 28.5 degrees south.

Another unmanned platform would follow a near polar orbit over the North and South Poles, providing a view of virtually the entire globe for remote-sensing instruments. This platform would be distant from the main cluster and would be serviced by shuttle flights launched from the ground. At this point the space agency's planners see no definite need for a manned platform over the poles.

The space agency contends that the manned space station will serve as a uniquely valuable base for manufacturing processes that require a gravity-free environment and for a variety of scientific experiments.

Critics say that virtually everything the space agency expects the space station to do could be done as well, and at a far cheaper price, by unmanned rockets and satellites or by extending the flight times of the existing shuttle.

The Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences said it saw no scientific need for a manned space station for the next 20 years, and top military officials said they saw no unique military need for it. The intelligence agencies have also reportedly been cool to the proposal, and the Office of Management and Budget vigorously opposed it.

Tass Attacks Plan

The Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday that a U.S. space station would become a tool of the military and suggested that it had already been agreed in Washington to put it at the disposal of the Pentagon. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Tass comment was the first Soviet reaction to President Reagan's declaration that the United States is to develop a manned space station.

"Such assertions evoke mistrust," Tass said. "It is well known that the NASA programs pursue, to a major extent, military purposes. An example are flights of space shuttle ships which are part of the Pentagon's large-scale program of creating anti-satellite weapons."

U.S. Steps Up Research on Space Arms

By Michael Geder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has signed a National Security Decision Directive formally setting in motion a stepped-up, multi-billion-dollar research program to determine if new space-based or other advanced defensive weapons can be developed to stop an enemy missile attack, according to administration sources.

Directive No. 119, signed Jan. 6, follows Mr. Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" speech last March and recent studies of how to organize such a research effort.

U.S. officials have expressed concern in recent weeks that Moscow is accelerating its work on missile defense, but critics fear that Mr. Reagan's fascination with missile defense is pushing the superpowers into a new arms race in space.

White House officials said that the directive involves research rather than development of components for anti-missile systems, and therefore will not violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Moscow, which limits the development, testing or deployment of certain kinds of new systems.

The directive calls for "initiation of a focused program to demonstrate the technical feasibility of enhancing deterrence and thereby reducing the risk of nuclear war through greater reliance on defensive strategic capability," officials said. It is meant, they added, "to move ahead with actual development and production."

The directive, however, is cautiously worded, apparently to ease fears that Mr. Reagan is moving toward abrogating the ABM treaty. It amounts to the first implementation of recommendations of a panel

This National Aeronautics and Space Administration illustration shows a possible design for a manned space station. President Ronald Reagan called for development of such a station to "build on America's pioneer spirit" in his State of the Union speech Wednesday.

headed by the former space agency director, James C. Fletcher. The panel reportedly suggested that missile defense may be viable and recommended a variety of options for a five-year research and development program that could cost between \$18 billion and \$27 billion. That would represent about a 25 percent to 50 percent boost in the amount the Pentagon was planning to spend on ABM before Mr. Reagan elevated this work to a major national commitment.

White House officials say, however, that the first increase in the fiscal 1985 budget that goes to Congress next week only amounts to about \$250 million to \$300 million more than the earlier plan.

Nevertheless, officials said the new directive is an "absolutely clear expression" of Mr. Reagan's belief that space or other advanced technology may provide protection from missile attack by the Soviet Union, despite doubts within the scientific community and among many past and current government specialists.

Critics argue that missile defense cannot be made effective enough to stop 7,500 missile warheads lofted toward the United States by Soviet missiles. By moving ahead with a technology program, they say, Mr. Reagan risks the stability that comes from an ABM treaty, which essentially leaves both homelands hostage to missile attack and thus makes an attack unlikely. They also believe that the Russians probably fear U.S. technological superiority and thus will be stampeded into an all-out offensive and defensive missile race.

Pentagon officials have pointed out that the costs of actual deployment toward the end of this century could approach \$100 billion.

Critics also argue that defending against missile attack when the United States has no defense against bombers or jet-powered cruise missiles would set off new and costly efforts to strengthen defenses against these weapons as well.

Mr. Reagan believes, however, that if a technological answer can

be found, it could shift competition from offensive to defensive weapons and thus be safer.

Such a missile defense would have three layers. The first, perhaps based in space, might attempt to aim laser beams at Soviet missiles moments after they take off. Then another system would attempt to hit any missiles that escaped the initial attack and knock them out in space before they could dispense their load of individual atomic warheads. Finally, a terminal defense around targets in the United States would attempt to knock out any warheads that survived.

[The newspaper Pravda said Thursday that the recent testing of a U.S. anti-satellite missile reduced the chances of reaching agreement over space weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.]

[The newspaper said the United States had taken an irresponsible step in testing the anti-satellite weapon over California last week. The U.S. missile, launched from an F-15 fighter, is designed to knock down enemy satellites.]

Democrats React Warily to Reagan's Address

(Continued from Page 1)

appoint several Republican congressmen from the budget and tax committees and not just one.

The majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, will represent the House Democrats, and Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, the secretary of the Senate Democratic Conference, will represent those in the Senate.

If Mr. Reagan's proposal "means butchering the poor of America, the answer is no," Mr.

O'Neill said. "If the waste and blub and fat of the Pentagon is exempt, the answer is no."

In a coordinated response to Wednesday night's State of the Union address, Democrats ranging from candidates for the presidency to a farm family in Vine Grove, Kentucky, appeared on television to accuse Mr. Reagan of hiding economic and international problems under a blanket of rosy rhetoric.

A presidential hopeful, George

McGovern, said in a statement that "President Reagan spent the better part of the evening congratulating himself for problems he has made worse."

Several Democrats said that Mr. Reagan devoted only one paragraph of his 10-page speech to the U.S. military presence in Lebanon.

"The president who says 'America is back' still has U.S. troops in Lebanon," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut. "It's time to bring those Marines back."

Among other Democratic contenders for the presidency, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado compared Mr. Reagan to a juggler.

"He tries to keep our attention on his success so we won't notice the real failures," Mr. Hart said. "If you're a parent with a teen-ager, you may worry that your 17-year-old son might go to Lebanon instead of college next year."

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, campaigning in Boston, said Mr. Reagan had "profoundly misstated" the international situation.

"The fact is, the result of three years of this administration is that the world is more dangerous and not more safe," he said.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, campaigning in Atlanta, was one of several Democrats who said Mr. Reagan's speech reflected a basically unfair philosophy of government's role in society.

"In a real sense, it's another case of millions for the rich and a lecture on values for the poor, as if the poor are poor because of a crisis in their values," he said. "There was more of a commitment to getting scientists on their feet in space than getting the poor on their feet on Earth."

Congressional Democrats have made extensive plans to campaign

Democrats Use Live TV To Counter Reagan Style

By Rudy Abramson

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party countered President Ronald Reagan's assessment of the economy and world security with an \$80,000 television production that imitated the format of network news programs.

A Democratic official, who refused to be identified, acknowledged Wednesday afternoon that the party considered Mr. Reagan's talent as a television speaker a major political advantage.

In the previous two years, the Democrats had followed the president's address with a filmed program.

Their production Wednesday night was described as "state of the art television," with live studio interviews woven into taped interviews with a farm family in Kentucky, an unemployed Ohio steelworker, a family living adjacent to a toxic waste dump and a Nebraska gathering discussing Mr. Reagan's foreign policy.

During a segment filmed at the University of Nebraska, a Missouri state senator, Harriet Woods, said that the "tragedy in Lebanon" has resulted in part because President Reagan ignored his military advisers in sending U.S. Marines there.

The governor of Massachusetts, Michael S. Dukakis, had the role of anchorman for interviews with prominent Democrats in a suburban Washington studio, among them six Democratic senators and six members of the House who passed up their chance to attend Mr. Reagan's speech to be ready for the television special.

All major networks scheduled the program, giving both the president and the Democrats a nationwide audience of an estimated 80 million viewers.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

In U.S. Political Polls, Discrepancy Is Linked To Survey Procedures

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It may be early in the political year, but presidential polls are already getting difficult to follow.

President Ronald Reagan has a commanding lead of 48 percent to 32 percent over former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, according to a New York Times-CBS News poll that was conducted in mid-January and released Wednesday.

The president has only a slight lead of 49 percent to 46 percent over Mr. Mondale, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll taken in the same time period.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale are exactly even, at 45 percent each, according to a Gallup Poll done at about the same time.

The Post-ABC and Gallup results, in addition to being similar, are close to those of most other national polling organizations in recent weeks. Only one national polling organization — Decision Making Information, or DMI, which conducts surveys for Mr. Reagan — is said to have come up with findings similar to those of the Times-CBS poll.

Officials at three of the polling organizations involved said they believe the discrepancy is largely, if not entirely, due to one difference in polling procedures — the order in which the presidential matchup question is placed.

The Post-ABC poll and the Gallup Poll asked people to choose between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale toward the end of long interviews, after questions on several public policy issues. In the Times-

CBS poll, however, the presidential matchup was the second question asked, preceded only by an inquiry as to whether respondents were registered to vote.

DMI also is believed to have asked the presidential matchup question at the outset. Richard B. Wirthlin, the pollster who runs the company, could not be reached Wednesday to confirm that.

At the Gallup organization, Andrew Kohut, the president, said Wednesday that he was not surprised by the huge difference in findings.

"Reagan overwhelms the Democrats if the question is asked at the beginning," he said.

One reason, according to Mr. Kohut, is that Mr. Reagan is far more in the public eye than are Mr. Mondale and the other Democratic candidates. It is natural, therefore, for some voters, especially those who do not pay much attention to public affairs, to say they are for Mr. Reagan if the matchup is asked at the beginning of an interview.

The Gallup and Post-ABC polls asked questions on the nation's economy, the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, events in Central America and other issues before presenting the presidential matchup questions. In Mr. Kohut's view and that of editors at The Times and The Post, such questions reminded respondents of national problems and therefore bolstered Mr. Mondale's showing.

In its report Wednesday, The Times noted that "the president's lead narrowed significantly among those who said they had been paying close attention to presidential politics. In that group, Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale by 46 to 41 percent," a finding much closer to those of Gallup and the Post-ABC poll.

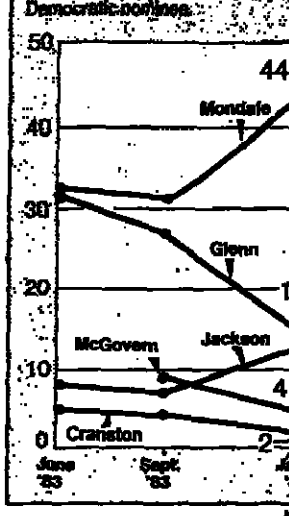
Aside from the questions' placement, most of the differences in the three polls may be accounted for by sampling error. Sampling error results from the people interviewed not being representative of the nation as a whole.

The Times-CBS poll also reported Mr. Reagan holding a 51 percent to 29 percent lead in a matchup against Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio. That, too, was close to what DMI is said to have found about a month ago, but far from the latest results by Gallup and the Post-ABC poll.

Gallup had Mr. Reagan and Mr. Glenn running even at 45 percent each; the Post-ABC poll had Mr. Reagan ahead by 50 percent to 41 percent.

Democrats Changing Views Of Major Candidates

Percentage of registered Democrats polled who preferred a particular candidate as the Democratic nominee.



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U.S., California City Agree on Plan For Desegregation Without Busing

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has announced an agreement with the school board of Bakersfield, California, to desegregate the city's public schools without mandatory busing. A U.S. official called it "a blueprint for desegregation in the future."

William Bradford Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said the lawsuit filed Wednesday — and settled by a consent decree that avoids trial of the case — was the first desegregation case initiated by the administration at the elementary or secondary school level.

The administration filed suit to desegregate public colleges in Alabama in July. It has participated in litigation to desegregate elementary and secondary schools in various cities, including St. Louis, Chicago and East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but those cases began before President Ronald Reagan took office.

The Justice Department and the Bakersfield City School District

proposed a consent decree that would avoid trial of the government's lawsuit alleging illegal discrimination by the city school authorities. Under the decree, Bakersfield will try to attract white students to predominantly black and Hispanic schools by establishing special programs in science, computer-aided instruction and the creative and performing arts, as well as special classes for gifted and talented youngsters.

Four of the city's 25 elementary schools would become "magnet schools." Whites now account for no more than 8 percent of enrollment at any of the four schools. Previous administrations also supported the use of magnet schools, but often insisted that such voluntary means of desegregation be accompanied by court-ordered busing.

Mr. Reynolds said the Bakersfield agreement "is a blueprint for desegregation in the future without relying on mandatory busing, which does not work anywhere in a very meaningful way."

Under the agreement, Bakersfield would also expand its open enrollment program to encourage the transfer of black and Hispanic students to two schools where whites now account for about 80 percent of the enrollment.

The proposed consent decree was being filed in the U.S. District Court in Fresno, California, Mr. Reynolds said.

The requirements of the decree would end after three years if the city attained certain statistical goals for desegregating its schools or if it could show that it had made "good faith" efforts to do so.

The Bakersfield school board approved the terms of the agreement Tuesday night, according to James Y. Blanton, a spokesman for the board. Paul L. Cato, assistant superintendent of the Bakersfield City School District, said, "Philosophically, we are committed to making this plan work."

In the 1982-83 school year, Bakersfield, which is north of Los Angeles, had 18,194 students. Thirty-six percent of the students were Hispanic, 16 percent were black, 46 percent were non-Hispanic whites and 2 percent came from other racial groups.

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U.S. Mayors Complaining About Aid House Unit Hears Plea for Help for Emergency Shelters

By Howard Kurtz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some of the nation's leading mayors, surrounded by hundreds of homeless persons in the District of Columbia's new shelter, have said at a House subcommittee hearing that hunger and homelessness are increasing in most major cities even though the unemployment rate is declining.

Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago said more than two weeks of subzero temperatures in the Middle West had caused much suffering in his city. He said shelters were full and that one center was turning away 40 women a day.

"They exist like the untouchables of Calcutta, sleeping in streets and alleys and abandoned automobiles," Mr. Washington said. He added that, "25,000 in just one city who have not even a ragged hut or camping tent to call their home is an indictment of us as a people."

The mayors, in urging Congress to approve \$200 million for emergency shelters, offered several reasons why most cities expected the problem to worsen this year despite less unemployment. Several blamed an increasing shortage of

low-income and public housing, cutbacks in food stamps and other federal nutrition programs and release of hundreds of thousands of patients from mental hospitals.

Two weeks ago, President Ronald Reagan's Task Force on Food Assistance reported that it had found no substantiation for "reports of rampant hunger" and little evidence of "widespread undernourishment."

The mayors' conference survey of 20 large cities found that food aid last year increased by an average of 71 percent, topped by a 250 percent increase in Seattle, while shelter and energy assistance increased by an average of 38 percent. Half of cities surveyed said they could not meet the demand for food, and half said they were forced to cut social services last year.

Mayor Federico Pena of Denver said that despite low unemployment his city has been unable to cope with the mentally ill and thousands of homeless job-seekers from other regions.

The mayor of New Orleans, Ernest Morial, said his city had no shelter for homeless families and must force them to split up.

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UN Is Said to Ask Thais About Vietnamese Slain After Seeking Refuge

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Diplomatic sources here say that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, has asked the government of Thailand to investigate several recent incidents in which Vietnamese boat people have drowned and been murdered by pirates after seeking refuge in Thailand and being towed out to sea by Thai Navy boats.

According to the sources, the most serious incident occurred on Jan. 11, when two boatsloads of Vietnamese refugees were towed out to sea during a storm from the Thai town of Narathiwat. One of the boats, carrying 39 refugees, was rammed by the Thai vessel after the tow rope broke, and 23 Vietnamese drowned.

An hour after the 16 survivors reached land, they were reportedly rounded up again by Thai police, put on a small boat and towed out to sea again by a Thai Navy vessel. Eventually, the diplomats said, the 16 refugees arrived in Malaysia, where they told their tale to UNHCR officials.

A UNHCR spokesman refused comment on the report here Wednesday. But a diplomat said that Hartling's message was sent Tuesday directly to the Thai prime minister, Prem Tinsulanonda, as a mark of the agency's concern.

The diplomat added that the reports, if confirmed, could jeopardize any further Western funding for anti-piracy patrols by the Thai Navy and Air Force in the Gulf of Thailand.

This funding, which started in June 1982, is due to be reviewed in Geneva on Feb. 24 by 11 Western aid donors, including the United States, who have so far contributed \$6.27 million. The Dutch government pulled out of the program last summer, convinced of its failure. Not one pirate has been arrested during the last 12 months.

The reported incidents are said to have caused particular concern in the UNHCR because they involve the four branches of the Thai government that are supposed to be handling the anti-piracy fund: the navy, marine and land police, and harbor authorities.

Among other reported incidents: On Jan. 17, 29 refugees were put aboard a dilapidated boat by Thai Navy personnel and towed out to sea. Two small infants died of exposure during the next two weeks. The boat was then attacked by pirates and a teen-age girl was repeatedly raped.

The UNHCR has reportedly asked the Thais to search for a pirate boat bearing the number 0872, which has been involved in three reported attacks against refugee boats. Following the request,



Poul Hartling

the boat and its crew disappeared completely from the southern Thai port of Songkhla, and UN officials are said to have been convinced the owner was tipped off by the Thai harbor authorities.

According to UNHCR figures, 1,376 Vietnamese boat people have been killed by pirates since the agency started collecting statistics on attacks in 1980. A total of 2,283 refugee women have been raped, most of them repeatedly, and another 592 women abducted and never heard of again.

A diplomat here described this as "the greatest single loss of refugee life since the Second World War."

Soviet Said to Woo Pakistan With Increased Aid

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Adopting what appears to be a carrot-and-stick strategy, the Soviet Union has begun to significantly step up its economic assistance to Pakistan in hopes of warming relations strained since its 1979 intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistani and Western diplomatic sources said.

Pakistan is still refusing to consider a settlement of the Afghanistan problem without an early withdrawal of Soviet troops. Nevertheless, Pakistani officials said Wednesday, Soviet leaders have signaled a commitment to provide substantial economic and technical aid for Pakistan's \$37-billion, five-year development plan for 1983 to 1988, with particular emphasis on large energy projects.

The Russians have coupled promises of such assistance, how-

ever, with warnings of joint Afghan and Soviet action against Pakistan if President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's government continues to support Islamic insurgents fighting the Moscow-backed government of President Babrak Karmal. Pakistan denies it is giving such support.

"The approach is consistent — to try to convince the government to change its policy in Afghanistan and acquiesce to the Soviet occupation and give legitimacy to the Karmal regime. I think we will see more of it," a Western diplomatic source said.

A senior official in Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, who asked not to be named, insisted that a quick pro quo on Afghanistan did not arise in recent talks with the Russians over aid. "Maybe the Soviets have the carrot and the stick in mind," he said. "But we are clear in our own mind about what we want for a settlement in Afghanistan."

Pakistan's three-point demands include an early Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan — military leaders here have said four to six months is a practical timetable — and consultation with Afghan refugees in Pakistan to ascertain the conditions under which they would be willing to return to their country. Pakistan is also demanding guarantees on noninterference in Afghanistan.

The Pakistani official said he was aware of what he termed the Soviet Union's "two-track policy," but stressed that it is in the interests of both countries to expand bilateral relations.

"If we ultimately settle the Afghanistan issue, we should not then be at a point where our relations with the Soviet Union are zero. As a superpower, virtually sharing a border with Pakistan," he said, "they are also part of our calculation."

Pakistani officials said the United States had raised no alarms about the aid agreements, and Western diplomatic sources noted that Soviet guarantees of assistance so far were modest and that prospects of larger projects in the future were still uncertain.

The latest aid agreement grew out of six days of talks in Moscow late last month between Pakistan's finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and Soviet leaders, in which Mr. Ishaq Khan reportedly said Pakistan would welcome help for its five-year plan and increased trade between the two countries.

The Russians agreed to provide \$277 million on "soft terms" to build a 630-megawatt thermal power station at Multan, in central Pakistan, on a turnkey basis and also provide commercial credits for other facilities for the station.

The two sides also reached an agreement in which the Russians

will provide two deep-drilling oil rigs for \$6 million and promised economic collaboration to complete an \$800-million, Soviet-built steel mill in Karachi. The mill, which has fallen behind schedule, is projected to produce 1.4 million tons of steel a year.

During the talks, according to Pakistani officials, Mr. Ishaq Khan also received favorable, but unspecified, responses to a request that the Soviet Union participate in construction of a \$1.7-billion nuclear power plant at Chashma, southwest of here. It will provide 900 megawatts of electricity and help build a \$3.7-billion dam at nearby Kalabagh, which will produce 2,400 megawatts of power by 1993.

Officials said that the private sector in Pakistan has also been contacted by Soviet agencies with a view to establishing "downstream" industries based on potential industrial capacity.

Weinberger Welcomes Japan's Increase in Arms Spending

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has welcomed Japan's new military budget but has urged Tokyo to raise it "at an ever greater pace in future years."

Mr. Weinberger, in a statement Wednesday, said that the 4.8-percent real increase adopted for the fiscal year that begins in April

"compares favorably with those of NATO allies and constitutes progress toward Japan's self-chosen defense goals."

Increases in many West European military budgets have been running at less than the 3 percent a year agreed on during President Jimmy Carter's administration. But the base from which Japan started was but a small fraction of European military budgets.

The defense secretary asserted that "maintaining a realistic defense is a formidable task against an adversary who does not decide budget levels democratically." Mr. Weinberger did not name the adversary but he clearly meant the Soviet Union. The Russians and Japanese have been at odds for most of the last 100 years, most recently over the Soviet occupation of the Kuril islands just north of Japan and the shooting down of a Korean Airlines passenger plane in August.

The secretary has been the most outspoken administration official, publicly and privately, on this issue. He urged Japan to live up to its pledges in a speech in Japan in September and in a speech in Washington last month.

A State Department comment on Japan's military budget, which represented an increase of 6.55 percent including inflation, was cau-

tious. That figure was far less than senior administration officials have said privately was needed for Japan to fulfill its commitments.

Alan Romberg, the State Department spokesman, said that "it is extremely important that Japan achieve the capability to fulfill mutually-agreed-upon roles and missions."

Mr. Romberg pointed to a statement by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in 1981 in which he said that Japan would seek to defend the air space and sea lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from Japanese shores. The Reagan administration has taken that as a commitment.

The administration has urged Japan to acquire more military strength to free U.S. forces, particularly warships and aircraft carriers, from duty in Northeast Asia. American forces would then be available in Southeast Asia where

they could guard sea lanes from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean and the oil sources around the Gulf.

Mr. Romberg said that it was important for Japan to focus on that objective rather than on a specific budget level. Administration officials have said privately that Japan would have to increase its military spending 10 percent to 12 percent a year to defend an area encompassed by the 1,000-mile limit.

Administration officials said the subject was certain to be discussed with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who was scheduled to arrive here Thursday for a round of meetings.

■ **Talks on Farm Trade Issues**

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated Thursday that Japan would remind the United States of Tokyo's cooperation in increasing military spending while negotiating on farm trade issues. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo, quoting Kyodo News Service.

Mr. Nakasone told a delegation of farmer organizations that he had ordered Mr. Abe to keep this in mind when he negotiates with U.S. officials on the farm trade issues.

Bright Colors Are Back On Paris Fashion Scene

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Color has been big news in this week's Paris collections. It's also good news, after a winter where parties were a sad scene, with too many women in black. Not to mention all the blacks and grays that swamped international capitals, courtesy of Japanese designers.

The trend is definitely reversing. On Wednesday, before the Saint Laurent show opened, most celebrities there were already in bright colors. Catherine Deneuve was in green and purple, Paloma Picasso-Sanchez in hot pink, Betty Catroux in sharp blue, Charlotte Aillaud in Burgundy red, Marie Galbraith in electric blue and Pauline Parry, a London art collector and avid Saint Laurent fan, in sharp blue satin.

At Chanel's, Lagerfeld went for acid colors, such as mandarin sherbet, and brilliant ones, like azalea pink, Nile green or aquamarine. Purple was also around, as was yellow, which have not been seen for some time.

Color spread to accessories. Hats, mostly shiny straw boaters, came in purple, pink, yellow or braided tinsel and ranged from tiny to broad and very Maurice Chevalier. Black ones were banded in colorful fabrics, matching the outfits, as did many gloves.

Givency, practically alone in showing prints, had an explosion of pink with orange, turquoise with navy and multicolored dots. Ungaro also had hot colors when he forgot about Champagne and My Fair Lady. Plaid popped up, too, adding some more brightness. All of which made solid white, black or navy all the stronger in counterpoint. Gold buttons, literally dozens of them, on double-breasted suits or coats or up cuff sleeves, were another cheerful note.

The headline issue was settled by Saint Laurent who said yes to short, so it looks like short is it. Not a hard decision at that, as most men

and women prefer short skirts, especially in summer. Besides, long skirts, which have a whimsical old-fashioned sweetness about them, belong to ready-to-wear and the junior market. In the couture world, where the average customer is not exactly a spring chicken, longish skirts can be the kiss of death.

The chemise, which Saint Laurent revived, fell by the wayside, except at Givenchy, who gave it a low, blouson back. The short and snappy draped dress, with emphasis on the hips, was a hot number. The Burberry-type coat Saint Laurent did for evening will be the most influential.

But Givenchy, who travels his own route, went all out and had glamorous, full-length taffeta evening coats. Suits, always an important story in Paris, were mostly worn with skirts, except at Saint Laurent who made it half and half.

It is hard to remember a season when evening wear has been so lavish and embroidered so outstanding. Embroidery houses, such as Lesage and Vermont, should have been on the runway, taking their bows with the designers.

Hanae Mori, who excels in evening wear, had a trio of slender chiffon dresses, in a print that was re-embroidered on an amazing patchwork effect, with irises shooting through several colors, such as orange, black and silver-white. The tops of the dresses were scattered with tiny pearls. A gray sequin jacket was worn with embroidered gloves. Mori also embroidered gold leaves on shantung suits and had a long, loose and black sequin cardigan re-embroidered at the back.

At Laroche's, embroidered dresses were also the knock-out variety, including one with a full-size sequined mermaid stretched up the front.

Madame Grès, over 80 and still going strong, closed the march of the Paris collections at the pace of a church procession, conducted in



Hanae Mori's embroidered dress with floating print skirt.

perfect silence by three models. It took her over an hour to show about 50 models, but then, she is the ultimate artisan, all alone backstage to dress the models.

The experience, however, is always worthwhile, if only because Grès is also the ultimate technician, whose dresses flow more than they

walk. She lives in another and slightly Feline world, where women wear pool dresses, long to the floor and virginal white, country dresses that have a Marie Antoinette precision to them and afternoon dresses for women who still have an afternoon to themselves.

3 Die in Turkish Rail Crash

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Eight persons were killed and eight injured when a freight train rumbled into a truck at a crossing in Cankiri, 62 miles (100 kilometers) northeast of Ankara Wednesday.

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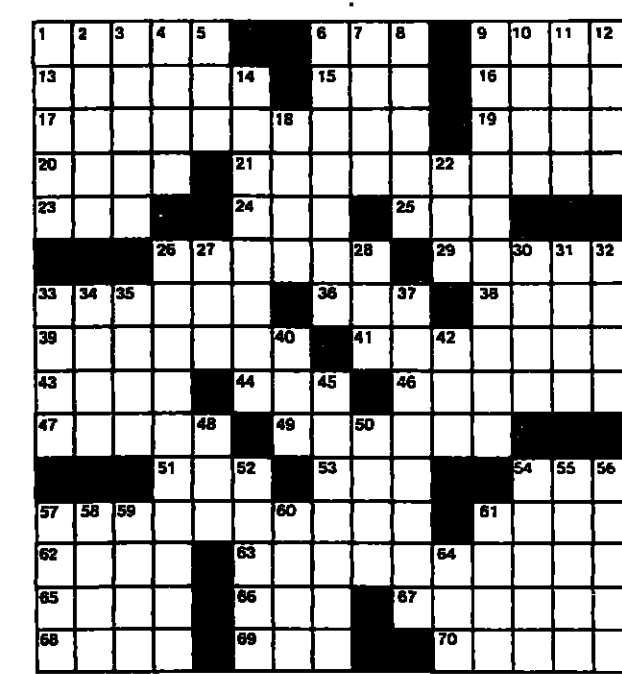
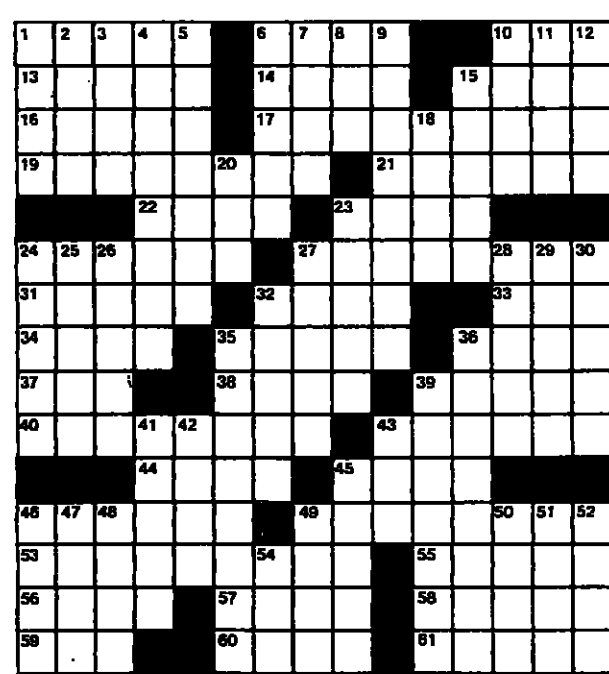
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The experts of the Arab Market.

January 27, 1984

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A Classic of Art Nouveau

by R.W. Apple Jr.

BRUSSELS—"They tell us we're difficult," said the tall, courtly old man in his slow, precise French, "and it's true. It's true because we have no sciences, and our consciences do not permit us to accept mediocre things."

His name is Louis Witterman-de Camps. He and his wife, Berthe, are couturiers, specializing in debutante and bridal dresses for the Belgian bourgeoisie. But their grand passion in life is Art Nouveau, in particular the work of the Belgian architect Victor Horta (1861-1947), and it is to their passion and their passion

alone that the world owes the preservation and restoration of Horta's masterpiece, the Hotel Solvay in Brussels.

Horta built the Hotel Solvay on the fashionable Avenue Louise between 1894 and 1903 for Ernest Solvay, a son of the industrial chemist Ernest Solvay, who earned a fortune from his invention of a process to make sodium carbonate from common salt. His client gave him a free hand, down to the smallest details, such as the house number, 224, in tendril-like digits, carved into the stone, with a little roof above the number to make sure that the city's omnipresent rains didn't wash it away over the decades.

The Solvay family lived there for more than 50 years, but by the 1960s they were ready to sell. The Belgian government wasn't interested. Horta's reputation was in eclipse, with the leading local architect of the day describing him derisively as "the inventor of the noodle style." Experts advised against any attempt to preserve the mansion, with its audaciously convoluted wrought-iron staircase, its innovative handling of the flow of air and light, its radically open floor plan, its glowing stained glass, its sunny pointillist murals by Theo van Rysselberghe.

It seemed that the place would be demolished, like two of Horta's other Brussels buildings, his 1902 Auboeq house and his Maison du Peuple, built in 1899 as headquarters for the Belgian Workers Party, or at best mangled, like the celebrated Wolters jewelry shop, whose 1905 furnishings were ripped out to make way for a bank's computers. The Wittermans were outraged that a prosperous society like Belgium's refused to spend money to keep something so precious, but they finally concluded, as Witterman says with disgust, that "when people are crazy, it doesn't matter how rich the country is." They decided to buy the Hotel Solvay—the Solvays threw in furniture and pictures for almost nothing—and to try to do themselves what other people would not.

Until 1980, they were alone. They spent "several million francs," hundreds of thousands of dollars of their own money on repairs, until they finally persuaded Intercom, a Belgian company, to spend a great deal more to complete the restoration of the principal rooms. Now Intercom has dropped out and the two couturiers are hoping against hope that someone in the United States will come for-



A bronze door handle, left, and a curvilinear wood capital.



From "Victor Horta, 1861-1947."

Continued on page 8

Devising a Gentle Diversion

by Elaine Davenport

LONDON—"It's rather a sort of British thing," says John Grant, the new editor of The Times crossword puzzle—the most famous example of its kind in the world. "There is always the desire in this country for the witty, urbane, almost genteel sort of diversion—for the gifted amateur, not the professional."

Very British, too, was the change in editors in the fall—the first for 18 years—making Grant only the fourth person to reign over this national institution since it began in 1930. The names of the first editors were

word," says Grant. "Does it make into an easy anagram? Is there a literary association? A quotation? A trick? How devious can you make it? Writing a clue is very much like conjuring. You try to distract the solver's mind so that he follows one arm while you're doing something else with the other."

But the solver must, above all, be entertained. "It is not our aim to show how clever we are and provide puzzles that nobody can solve," says Grant. "It would be nice for the average reader to finish one puzzle a week and to have a good run for his money on the others. What I would like him to say is, 'Gosh, I couldn't get 1. Across yesterday and when I saw the answer I kicked myself!'"

For the thousands who participate daily in this exercise, the crossword becomes a passion. Sir Winston Churchill was reported to have almost missed a cabinet meeting while pondering a stubborn clue. And Montague James, a former provost of Eton College, is said to have completed the crossword while his breakfast egg boiled—and he did not, it was added, like his egg hard-boiled.

For others, equally passionate, such speed detracts from the enjoyment of a leisurely form of mental exercise. One such aficionado quipped characteristically of the Eton provost, "While the school may have been Eton, I am sure the egg wasn't."

Grant gets about a dozen letters a week from crossword fans wanting to discuss one clue or another. Recent correspondence queried "gold ball" as an acceptable answer, but because it appears in one of the three approved dictionaries—the Concise Oxford, the Chambers Twentieth Century and the Collins English—Grant could mount a defense.

"More interestingly," says Grant, "a reader wrote me a clue at 4. Down, which was 'two-fold artistic achievement.' The answer was 'unipity,' and the reader said that it is surely a three-fold artistic achievement since it is a picture with three panels, two of which fold over the center. I wrote back that it had three panels but two folds so it was indeed a two-fold artistic achievement."

Grant thrives on the correspondence, and always writes back, in longhand. "They're a very nice lot," he says. "My secretary used to say they were the nicest of all our readers—always terribly polite and helpful. It would be like smacking a pet dog not to write back. The only snag is that you get letters again from them. It's a bloody nuisance."

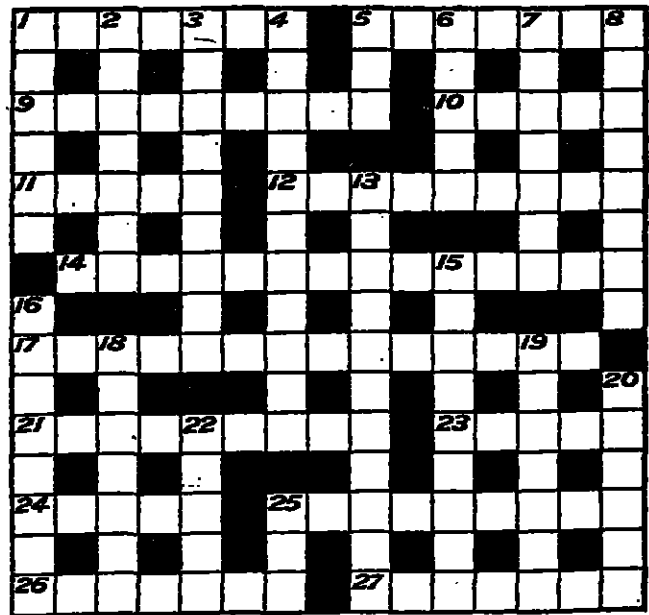
Getting something wrong is a constant worry for Grant, although it hasn't happened to him yet. Grant's predecessor, Akenhead, remembers the wrath of the faithful when the word venomous was inadvertently spelled "venomous." "That was a howler," says Akenhead. "I felt as though the bottom had fallen out of the crossword business and my own career as editor." A previous editor once misspelled Rossetti (Dante Gabriel) with just one "s."

The enduring popularity of The Times crossword puzzle has been remarked on ever since it was moved to the back page in 1947 and readers rejoiced that they no longer had to even open the paper to get at their favorite sport. And since 1970 The Times Crossword Championship has been run. Last year, out of the thousands of entries, there were 2,000 correct solutions. An eliminator puzzle was compiled to get the numbers down, and the final was held in London following regional runoffs in Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol and London.

The winner for the seventh time was Dr. John Sykes, an editor in the dictionary department of the Oxford University Press. Indeed, he reportedly declines to enter some years in order to give others a chance. He does the crossword so fast that from time to time he is invited on television or radio to perform.

But whether done fast or slow, the Times crossword is an integral part of life in Britain. "There is a special type of circuitous reasoning necessary to conquer the cryptic," says Grant. "But, of course, the British are very accustomed to this type of thinking anyway."

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,343



- ACROSS
- 1 State subsidy for a tramp (7).
 - 5 Back between articles, I keep on of the Middle East (7).
 - 9 Somehow reckon without showing disgust for a hooligan (5-4).
 - 10 Wind—first of scale eight, perhaps (5).
 - 11 An aptitude for gathering money in (5).
 - 12 Help conceal some negative in (9).
 - 5 Two and two put together here (3).
 - 6 Girl put up something of value (5).
 - 7 National team—rhythmic's back in it (7).
 - 8 In these times turn down, say, a... (8).
 - 13 ... girl to lay me down and see for (5,6).
 - 15 Delayed recovery on one side (9), referring about... and... (10 letters)



Peter Viertel.

At Home in American Skin

PARIS—The scene is Marbella today: no longer an unspoiled expatriate's dream but a promoter's paradise full of shady people, faulty showers and traffic jams. The novel, "American Skin," will be published by Houghton Mifflin on March 5.

The faulty showers are a giveaway that the author is an American. The fact that the narrator, David Brandt, speaks of women's figures, rather than their bodies, suggests a courtliness from another day. The book is by Peter Viertel and its implicit theme is you can't go home again.

"You're always nostalgic for the land of

MARY BLUME

your youth—not *pro patria* but for the land as it was. And when you go back, it's all changed," Viertel says. "Finally you belong in your own skin."

At one point Brandt wishes that instead of coming to Europe in the 1950s to have fun, he had stayed in California and become rich.

Sometimes, Viertel has the same wish. "Someone once said that if you don't have \$1 million by the time you're 40, you're either stupid or exceptionally unlucky. You can't have everything," he adds. "I've had a very varied and amusing life, if not a productive one."

Viertel lives in Klosters and Marbella with his wife, the actress Deborah Kerr, whom he met while they were working on a film in Vienna in 1958. He is not unlike the hero of "American Skin"—a displaced American, a nice guy and a charmer whom men like and women fall for. His friend for 40 years, Irwin Shaw, says the new book is about the nature of love and sin; Viertel adds that it is about the unpleasant consequences of getting what you most wanted, which suggests a slightly puritanical side. "I am a pleasure-loving puritan," he says.

Born in Dresden in 1920, Viertel was the son of a distinguished poet and man of the theater, Berthold Viertel, and Salka Viertel, an actress who, after the family moved to California in 1927, became a screenwriter for and a friend of Greta Garbo and the leading hostess for the Germans who had fled Hitler. Brecht and Thomas Mann were often around, and young Peter played pingpong with Arnold Schoenberg. He found Garbo fun and good-looking but otherwise was not impressed.

"I was anxious to be an American," The English emigre writer Christopher Isherwood,

who had based his main character in "Prater Violett" on Berthold Viertel, was a friend and an influence on Peter. "The Central Europeans were much older," he says.

He wrote his first novel, "The Canyon," at 18, served with the Marines in the Pacific and then with the OSS in Europe. For some time he has been trying to write a novel about World War II and the postwar period, "a novel of the guilt you feel to the people you used in the war." He says he wrote "American Skin" as a way out of this block. "I had a feeling I should write about countries I enjoy."

He began enjoying France and Spain right after the war. In 1949 Ernest Hemingway, whom Viertel had met three years earlier in Sun Valley, took him around his Paris haunts. A few years later, they went to Madrid.

"It was the first time he had been there since the Civil War. He was always a romantic character, he thought the police would be waiting for him at the border. No one was."

"He was an adorable man to me at that time. He was so interested, or pretended to be." He was also an inspiration to an expatriate writer. "Getting to know Hemingway and having him show you around made you feel the dedication he had," Viertel says. "When you leave home the new place has to feed you as a writer."

The expatriates of the 1920s hung around Montparnasse and knew the model Bettina, Georges of the Ritz and Hemingway.

"People didn't want to be Hemingway since he reappeared on the scene quite frequently," Viertel says. "The instinct was to enjoy yourself, to make up for lost time. Their café was the Alexandre, on Avenue George V, where there was no cover charge at the bar and where they would be asked to sit at tables if the club was empty 'to dress up the place.' Everyone wore a necktie, even at lunchtime. The only one who tried consciously to imitate Hemingway was the late James Jones. Viertel says, and he didn't succeed."

"Jimmy never learned the language; Hemingway spoke good French though with a terrible accent."

Everyone was trying to earn a living. Viertel's crowd even included a businessman, Arthur Stanton, whom the others called *le jeune commercial*. The nucleus, in addition to Viertel and Stanton, was the playwright Arthur Laurents, Irwin Shaw and the photographer Robert Capa. Except for Shaw, they lived in a cheap hotel on Rue Copernic and Capa was

their leader. "He had what they now call charisma," Viertel says. "Everyone loved him so much that no one could envy him."

Shaw, according to Viertel, is writing a novel about Americans in Paris in the 1950s. "Art Buchwald in his strange way caught the feeling of emigrants in Paris with pieces like the Thanksgiving Day piece. Irwin will catch it, Jimmy didn't."

Viertel was involved in many American films that were shot abroad. His first important screenplay was for "Decision Before Dawn" (1951), directed by Anatole Litvak, another member of the group. Viertel also wrote the script for "The Sun Also Rises" (during filming he and Richard Zanuck introduced surfing to Biarritz) and worked with Hemingway on "The Old Man and the Sea."

He collaborated on the script of "The African Queen" but withdrew his name when he became fed up with John Huston's obsession with shooting an elephant rather than making a film. He wrote his best-known novel, "White Hunter, Black Heart," about the experience.

Life was glamorous. Viertel followed the bulls every year in Pamplona and, to use his devious word, romanced noted beauties. While working on a film in Switzerland, he discovered an unknown village named Klosters and bought a small house there.

His friends and a flock of movie stars followed. Several Americans abroad in the 1950s settled in Switzerland for tax reasons. "It was actually Lex Barker who said to me, 'You must be very rich' and explained it to me," Viertel says. "It was a revelation." The tax wave brought so many film people that Switzerland became known as "Hollywood on the rocks."

When the group was in Paris, they bought black market francs from Pop Landau, who traded from a small flat on the Champs Elysees, and scarcely noticed the collapsing governments of Fourth Republic France. "Our last summer in Biarritz with Capa, there was no government at all," Viertel says. "Things worked out just as well."

In time the carefree self-exiles were joined by compatriots who had been forced to leave the United States, the victims of Senator McCarthy. Capa's passport was taken away and Viertel maintains that a huge legal fee that he had to pay to get it back forced Capa to take his last, fatal photographic assignment in 1954.

The party was coming to an end and for the Americans McCarthyism was an first sign. "My unit arrested Lenz Reifensal in Kitzbühel," Viertel says. "Only five years later she was free and Litvak and I were being investigated for being un-American."

On Appropriate Undress

by James M. Markham

BONN—For some time I have been pondering Americans' reactions to public displays of nudity in Europe. The depth of winter may seem an inappropriate time to address this matter—which is typically a dilemma for beaches in summer—but a skiing vacation, of all things, has brought it into focus.

Just before Christmas a group of friends, mostly Americans, and I found ourselves in a pension in the Austrian Alps. One of the inn's amenities was a sauna, to which I and a West German friend (male) repaired at day's end, after struggling with the mountain.

It is the custom in Europe for men and women to enter saunas naked, to sit on towels and sweat together, to talk or remain silent. As it happened, my friend and I were joined most days in this small sauna by a married couple from Munich—the man a consultant, the woman an engineer—with whom we shared steam and small talk.

As is usually the case, nothing noteworthy occurred in the sauna. The woman engineer, I recall, spoke of a trip to the United States and the Grand Canyon. Noteworthy, though, was the reaction of my American companions, particularly after our German friend returned to Bonn. Emerging rested from my late afternoon sauna, I was greeted by my compatriots with off-color jokes and snickers as if I had surfaced from an Alpine Sodom and Gomorrah. At breakfast or dinner, the couple from Munich, too, were the object of back-of-the-hand sniggering from the Yankee corner of the dining room. "Hey, she looks pretty good," etc.

One evening, I was fetched from the sauna by my 11-year-old daughter. "Daddy," she asked, faintly indignant, "how many naked ladies were in there with you?"

All of this is paradoxical and intriguing—and not only for American travelers who, next summer, may happen to find themselves on a Mediterranean beach where suits-off is the norm. As a nation and a people, we Americans like to think of ourselves as free, more innovative and less inhibited than hidebound, up-tight Europeans. Our national history turns on the myth of a new people throwing off the dead hand of monarchy and false hierarchies, and making a free land. Much of this is true. So why are we so squeamish about public nudity?

Before I go any further, let me make my own position, as it were, perfectly clear. I am no enthusiastic convert to the Naked Way. On well-peopled European beaches (which tend to be rocky anyway), I prefer to remain in my swimming suit.

Last Easter, on a chilly Majorcan beach, my family and I watched with horror as a hearty group of Germans marched down to the shoreline and, as if on cue, enthusiastically shed their clothes and rushed into water whose temperature made it fit only for whales and other sea-going mammals. (The sun shines so infrequently in their part of the world that when Germans see it in a Mediterranean setting they seem to have a Pavlovian impulse to plunge into the water.)

Similarly, I was rather put off at a fine Munich hotel when the sauna attendant, a woman, virtually ordered me to take off my clothes as she handed me the key. "Americans," she explained testily, "always try to go

in their swimming suits. This upsets the Germans and other Europeans, who go without. It disturbs the atmosphere in the sauna."

O.K., O.K. But, as a freedom-loving American, I'd like to go into the sauna naked of my own volition. Europeans, at times, seem to get down to the basics out of duty—what the Germans call *Pflicht*—rather than for comfort or pleasure.

That said, there is no doubt that Americans are peculiarly prudish when it comes to the naked body. An American colleague who has lived in West Germany for a long time recounts that he and his German wife (who is, as it happens, a judge) are routinely invited to sauna parties at the houses of German friends. The sauna attire is naked. They also have an American sauna-owning friend. The attire at his parties is swimming suit. In the United States, visiting Europeans are astonished that we Americans put swimming suits on even the smallest of children—and bikini tops on tiny girls—whereas on their side of the Atlantic kids go nude or topless.

One can extend such comparisons. Continental Europeans (the British are more like us) have arguably integrated, even domesticated, nudity and sexuality in a way we have not.

Think of the photos of naked women in popular dailies such as West Germany's mass tabloid Bild Zeitung, which thinks of itself as a family newspaper. Or the supermarket-like chain of Dr. Müller's Sex Stores, which somehow have about them none of the sleaziness of their 42d Street counterparts. There's a Dr. Müller's in Bonn, not far from the medieval cathedral. Prostitution, too, has succumbed to the German genius for regulation and hygiene. Taboo has lost its luster over here.

So how do these insights help the American traveling to European beaches or saunas? As for saunas, not all are mixed. Some hotels give different sexes modesty options. I have been in inns with: a) separate saunas for men and women and b) mixed saunas and separate saunas for women, but never c) mixed saunas and separate saunas for men. What is more, there is, curiously, nothing more chaste than a mixed sauna.

People do not stare; there is a lot more staring on most American beaches. But I have found, people do tend to be talkative in saunas, perhaps because of an undercurrent of nervousness. During the Falklands war, the sauna in the Buenos Aires hotel where I was staying was a gold mine of unpatriotic, antipatria talk. I would like to be on the basking wooden slats and listen to rich Argentines denounce General Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and the "preposterous" Malvinas war that was ruining the economy. Fully clothed and in their offices, these señores were, I suspect, models of patriotism.

Beaches are another matter. There are designated nudist beaches, where it is truly impolite to go clothed, but most situations I have encountered are areas of free choice.

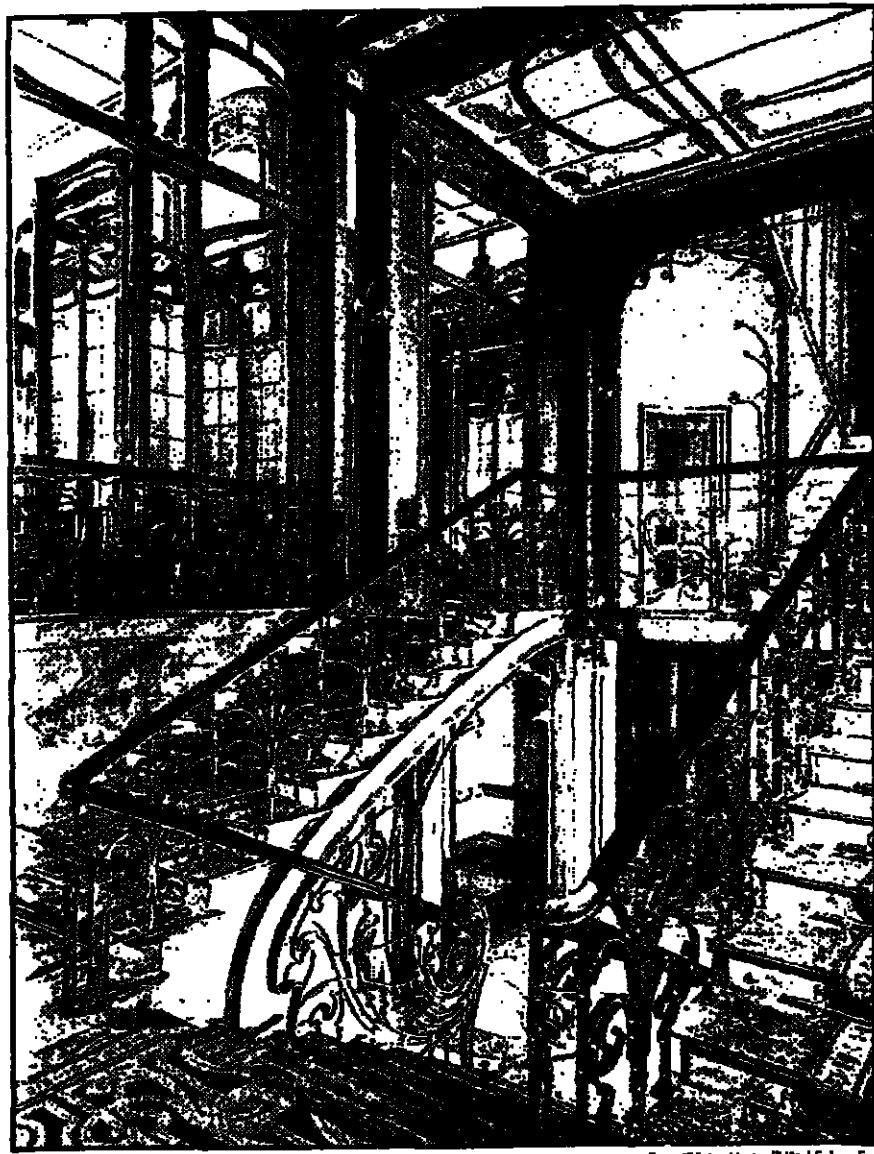
On some beaches, though, a silent struggle for hegemony unfolds, so that the clothed faction may ultimately feel uncomfortable in the presence of the hegemonic unclothed group. (I think of a beach popularly known as the Naked and the Dead near Deyra, on Majorca.) In such cases, it is sometimes best to move on and find one's own cove. Mobility, after all, is an old American virtue.

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TRAVEL

Brussels' Classic of Art Nouveau, and How It Was Saved

Continued from page 7



The staircase at the Hôtel Solvay.

ward to insure the long-term future of the Hôtel Solvay and to "make it live again."

There can be few buildings of comparable quality in Europe that so few people have seen or studied. But the Wittamers' daughter, Yolande, has published a sumptuously printed and illustrated treatise on the house, with both French and English text, and the Wittamers have begun to open it to interested groups of local and foreign enthusiasts.

The Hôtel Solvay is a milestone not only for its decorative qualities, which burst upon the visitor the minute he steps into the broad hallway and sees the magnificent central staircase, but also for its underlying structural originality. If the swirling, foliate theme is evident everywhere, in the door handles, the racks for pool cues, the wittily handsome radiator covers, so is Horta's eagerness to make use of the technical resources of the new century.

This was one of the first private houses to be lighted entirely by electricity. It was also one of the first to use partitions of glass, plus skylights, so that even on a dull day the central stairwell is flooded with light. It was one of the first houses with a system of introducing fresh air into a network of ducts in the basement, so that smoke and cooking fumes would be carried off at once. The sinks in the bathrooms rotate, allowing for instantaneous emptying; the rooms are laid out so as to conceal the movements of servants; the interior walls fold and disappear for parties, open and reappear for family intimacy.

Take the extraordinary staircase: Nothing could seem more antithetical to the machine age than the twisting, turning, cascading pattern of the balustrade. But the staircase is mostly iron, then popularly thought of as an ignominious material best suited to factories and railway stations, and the pillars supporting it are held in place by boldly exposed bolts and rivets, not by discreetly hidden nails.

At the same time, the architect did not disdain older and warmer materials. He incorporated in the staircase and its surroundings wood and multicolored marble and even mosaics, and placed at the first-floor landing richly upholstered settees, surrounded by van Rysselberghe's pastel vision of young women in

long dresses and broad-brimmed hats. What Horta achieved was the transformation of the dark, forbidding core of the Victorian house into a warm and welcoming centerpiece.

Horta swept away all the pomposity and self-advertisement that rich men of the day thought appropriate to their station and replaced it with airy invention. Like the Scot Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Catalan Antonio Gaudí, his fellow creators of the new style, he came from simple stock (although he ended life as a baron) and he thought it right to build houses that were beautiful and practical rather than conventionally impressive. In Armand Solvay, he found a client interested in both engineering and in art, one of those perfect matches, like Frank Lloyd Wright and Edgar Kaufmann Jr., that come seldom even to very great architects.

His vision, wrote Yolande Oostens-Wittamer, "was to eschew the static and grandiose for dynamism and quality." "If the staircase is just a shaft," she wrote, "if the living quarters are long rows of poorly lighted rooms, no amount of fine decor can disguise a design which, in its ceaseless repetition, is classic but deadly dull; nor can it mask the pervading misunderstanding of deep human needs which comes from a lack of creative imagination."

The colors inside the house are pale greens, mahogany, oranges, beiges; earth colors, complemented by whatever sunlight is available. It is a building better seen from the inside out. The facade, for all its elegant ironwork grilles and balconies, is not meant to dazzle. Best seen from the inside, too, because there, close up, one can appreciate the workmanship of perhaps the last era when such refined attention was paid to detail. In the drawing rooms, the dining room and the music room, the wildly spiraling chandeliers, the finely framed mirrors and the splendid ceilings, these alone, without the basic intelligence of the layout, are enough to excite admiration for the genius of Horta and the dogged, lonely idealism of the Wittamers.

The Hôtel Solvay can be seen on a limited basis by written appointment to Wittamer, 224 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels.

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The grand staircase, dominated by the imposing mural by Theo van Rysselberghe.

FEBRUARY CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECEITALS — Feb. 1: Ronald Brautig piano (Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Bartók).
Feb. 3: "Lieder Recital" Heinz Gergler, Reinhold Kubik piano (Schumann).
Feb. 17: Bernhard Biberauer violin, Meinhard Prinz piano.
CONCERTS — Feb. 1: Ljubljana RTV Symphony Orchestra, Anton Namut conductor (Rachmaninoff, Goebel, Stravinsky).
Feb. 2: Georgian Chamber Orchestra, Liana Issakadze conductor (Schumann, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Rossini).
RECEITAL — Feb. 14: Leonid Brumberg piano (Mozart, Brahms, Chopin).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria." (Schäufelins).
THEATER — Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 19: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 20: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 21: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 22: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 23: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 24: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 25: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).
Feb. 26: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).

BRUSSELS

Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).
OPERA — Feb. 14, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 29: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Feb. 28: "Semiramide" (Rossini).
Feb. 1: Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
CONCERTS — Feb. 1: The Israel Sinfonietta, Mendi Rodan conductor (Schubert, Beethoven).
Feb. 3 and 5: Belgian National Orchestra, Hiroaki Iwaki conductor (Beethoven, Gershwin, Bernstein).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Roger Nollens." (Schubert, Beethoven).
RECEITAL — Feb. 21: Eugene Istomin piano (Bach, Stravinsky, Beethoven).
GHENT, Koninklijke Opera (tel: 25.24.25).
OPERA — Feb. 17-19, 25-26: "Das Land des Lächels" (Lohse).
LANSNE, Galerie Beaumont (tel: 633.38.40).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Fanchi: Paintings and Lithographs."

CHAMBER TRIO

(Mozart, McCarthy, Brahms, Hansen, Rovinsky-Olsen).
Radio House (tel: 10.16.28).
CONCERTS — Feb. 2: The Symphony Orchestra, Andras Andorjani flute, Tamás Vebó conductor (Mozart, Debussy, Chopin, Bartók).
Feb. 4: The Radio Light Orchestra, Palle Mikkelsen conductor (Terje Rypdal).
Feb. 10: Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
OPERA — Through Feb. "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).
Through Feb. "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).

CONCERTS

Radio Symphony Orchestra, Bella Davidovits piano, Lail Segersman conductor (Schumann, Sibelius).
RECEITALS — Feb. 6: Meri Louhos piano (Handel, Brahms, Liszt, Messiaen, Scriabin).
Feb. 14: "L'Ateneo piano." (Handel, Brahms, Liszt, Messiaen, Scriabin).
Feb. 22: Grigori Sokolov piano.

FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 705.07.99).
CONCERT — Feb. 11: The Zephyr Ensemble/Gilina, François Villa Lobos, Schumann, Carl, Poulenc).
Feb. 15: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Feb. 16: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Feb. 17: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Feb. 18: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
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Feb. 24: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Feb. 25: "Coppélia" (Delibes).
Feb. 26: "Coppélia" (Delibes).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Feb. 2: "Giselle" (Adam).
Feb. 3: "Giselle" (Adam).
Feb. 4: "Giselle" (Adam).
Feb. 5: "Giselle" (Adam).
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Feb. 25: "Giselle" (Adam).
Feb. 26: "Giselle" (Adam).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall (tel: 526.47.50).
To Feb. 21: 12th Hong Kong Arts Festival.
BALLET — Feb. 11-13: The Washington Ballet.
CONCERTS — Feb. 1-3: Tokyo String Quartet.
Feb. 4: Music by Hong Kong composers.
Feb. 6 and 9: Fairway Engineering Band, Kevin Bolton and Howard Williams conductors.
Feb. 8: The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Gerard Schwarz and Myer Friedman conductors.
Feb. 12 and 13: Atsumi Musica de Madrid (Medieval and Renaissance music).
Feb. 14-15, 17-19: Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, André Previn and Sir Michael Tippett conductors.
Feb. 15-April 1: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini) Judith Somogi conductor.
Feb. 2: "La Tosca" (Puccini) Judith Somogi conductor.
Feb. 3: "La Traviata" (Verdi) Judith Somogi conductor.
Feb. 8: "Pariser Leben" (Offenbach) David Pieter conductor.
Feb. 12: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) Michael Luig conductor.
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.36.71).
CONCERTS — Feb. 4: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Romm conductor (Haydn, Mozart, Strauss).
Feb. 5: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 6: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 7: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 8: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 9: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 10: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 11: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 12: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
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Feb. 24: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 25: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.
Feb. 26: "An Evening of Light" Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra.

ROMA

ROMA, Teatro Olimpico (tel: 39.33.04).
CONCERT — Feb. 1: Carolyn Watkinson, mezzo-soprano (Monteverdi, Frescobaldi, Scarlatti, Handel).
Feb. 9: Kodo (Japanese traditional instruments).
Feb. 15: "Italian Concert" Arturo Bonucci violin, Rodolfo Bonucci cello, Alessio Viad conductor (Rossini, Puccini, Montemurro, Rossini).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 63.19.49).
OPERA — Feb. 3, 5, 8, 11: "Sigfrido" (Wagner) Matthias Kunze conductor.
Feb. 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 22, 25: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten) Ettore Gracis conductor.
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).
OPERA — Feb. 3, 5, 8, 11: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Feb. 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 25, 28: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

ITALY

ROME, Teatro Olimpico (tel: 39.33.04).
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WEEKEND

HOLIDAY & TRAVEL

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WEEKEND

appears every Friday
For information call Cathy Stubby in Paris on 747.12.65 or your local IHT representative

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 402.411).



OF SPECIAL INTEREST

NICE CARNIVAL CENTENNIAL
NICE — The 100th Nice Carnival, which runs from Feb. 16 to March 7, includes:
Feb. 16: Pre-Carnival parade.
Feb. 18: Arrival of the carnival.
Feb. 18 and 25: March 3 Torchlight procession, Place Masséna.
Feb. 19 and 26, March 3 and 6: Carnival procession.
Feb. 22 and 29, March 7: "Bataille de Fleurs."
March 6: Mardi Gras parade and fireworks.
Espace Nipote d'Art et de Culture (tel: 62.18.85).
To April: "International retrospective of the Carnival."
To April: "Three Contemporary Artists and the Carnival."
JANUARY BOROVSKY, Enzo Cucchi and Jean-Charles Blais.
Musée des Beaux-Arts Jules Chéret (tel: 44.50.70).
To April: "The Carnival and its Artists: Alexis and Gustave Moreau."
Musée International d'Art Naïf Anatole Jakovlev (tel: 71.78.33).
To April: "Carnival and the Naïve Artists."
Musée Masséna (tel: 88.11.34).
To April: "The Nice Carnival and its History."
Musée Masséna (tel: 81.59.57).
To April: "Carnival and Jazz."
Palais Lascaris (tel: 62.35.54).
To April: "Carnival and the Festival in the Alps and the South."

NETHERLANDS

EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: "British Art 1900-1939."
QUEENSLAND, Queensland Art Gallery (tel: 228.11.55).
CONCERT — Feb. 13: Gabrieli String Quartet.
GLASGOW, Theatre Royal (tel: 331.12.34).
OPERA — Feb. 1 and 4: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
Feb. 3: "L'Elisir d'Amour" (Donizetti).
Feb. 6: "The Rivals" (Sheridan).
GENEVA, Musée de l'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 25.75.60).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 14: "Kazimir Malevich: L'Église Catholique" (tel: 41.21.00).
CONCERTS — Feb. 10: "I Solisti Veneti" Marco Fornaciari violin, Claudio Scimone conductor (Vivaldi, Rostropovich).
Feb. 29: Karin Rindfleisch soprano, Leona Magiera piano (Vivaldi, Beethoven, Rossini, Gluck, Donizetti, Puccini).
ZÜRICH, Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 19: "From Learning to Teaching."

NETHERLANDS

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Kandinsky: Russian and Bauhaus, 1913-1933."
To Feb. 12: "Homage to Lisbeth Bisschop" (tel: 335.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 3: "Chinese Garden and Flower Paintings." To Sep. 2: "A Retrospective Spanning 25 Years of Yves Saint Laurent's Design."
MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (tel: 534.16.72).
EXHIBITION — To March 4: "New York, New York."
WASHINGTON D.C., National Gallery East (tel: 557.27.00).
EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Meditation."
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION (tel: 357.26.27).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "Dreams and Nightmares: Utopian Visions in Modern Art."

NETHERLANDS

MANCHESTER, The Whitworth (tel: 275.34.34).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 12: "The Whitworth Collection: A Selection of Works by J.M.W. Turner." (tel: 275.34.34).
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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10

Grains

WHEAT	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	1.30	1.28	1.29	+0.01
May	1.32	1.30	1.31	+0.01
Jul	1.34	1.32	1.33	+0.01
Sep	1.36	1.34	1.35	+0.01
Nov	1.38	1.36	1.37	+0.01
Dec	1.40	1.38	1.39	+0.01
Jan	1.42	1.40	1.41	+0.01
Feb	1.44	1.42	1.43	+0.01
Mar	1.46	1.44	1.45	+0.01
Apr	1.48	1.46	1.47	+0.01
May	1.50	1.48	1.49	+0.01
Jun	1.52	1.50	1.51	+0.01
Jul	1.54	1.52	1.53	+0.01
Aug	1.56	1.54	1.55	+0.01
Sep	1.58	1.56	1.57	+0.01
Oct	1.60	1.58	1.59	+0.01
Nov	1.62	1.60	1.61	+0.01
Dec	1.64	1.62	1.63	+0.01
Jan	1.66	1.64	1.65	+0.01
Feb	1.68	1.66	1.67	+0.01
Mar	1.70	1.68	1.69	+0.01
Apr	1.72	1.70	1.71	+0.01
May	1.74	1.72	1.73	+0.01
Jun	1.76	1.74	1.75	+0.01
Jul	1.78	1.76	1.77	+0.01
Aug	1.80	1.78	1.79	+0.01
Sep	1.82	1.80	1.81	+0.01
Oct	1.84	1.82	1.83	+0.01
Nov	1.86	1.84	1.85	+0.01
Dec	1.88	1.86	1.87	+0.01
Jan	1.90	1.88	1.89	+0.01
Feb	1.92	1.90	1.91	+0.01
Mar	1.94	1.92	1.93	+0.01
Apr	1.96	1.94	1.95	+0.01
May	1.98	1.96	1.97	+0.01
Jun	2.00	1.98	1.99	+0.01
Jul	2.02	2.00	2.01	+0.01
Aug	2.04	2.02	2.03	+0.01
Sep	2.06	2.04	2.05	+0.01
Oct	2.08	2.06	2.07	+0.01
Nov	2.10	2.08	2.09	+0.01
Dec	2.12	2.10	2.11	+0.01
Jan	2.14	2.12	2.13	+0.01
Feb	2.16	2.14	2.15	+0.01
Mar	2.18	2.16	2.17	+0.01
Apr	2.20	2.18	2.19	+0.01
May	2.22	2.20	2.21	+0.01
Jun	2.24	2.22	2.23	+0.01
Jul	2.26	2.24	2.25	+0.01
Aug	2.28	2.26	2.27	+0.01
Sep	2.30	2.28	2.29	+0.01
Oct	2.32	2.30	2.31	+0.01
Nov	2.34	2.32	2.33	+0.01
Dec	2.36	2.34	2.35	+0.01
Jan	2.38	2.36	2.37	+0.01
Feb	2.40	2.38	2.39	+0.01
Mar	2.42	2.40	2.41	+0.01
Apr	2.44	2.42	2.43	+0.01
May	2.46	2.44	2.45	+0.01
Jun	2.48	2.46	2.47	+0.01
Jul	2.50	2.48	2.49	+0.01
Aug	2.52	2.50	2.51	+0.01
Sep	2.54	2.52	2.53	+0.01
Oct	2.56	2.54	2.55	+0.01
Nov	2.58	2.56	2.57	+0.01
Dec	2.60	2.58	2.59	+0.01
Jan	2.62	2.60	2.61	+0.01
Feb	2.64	2.62	2.63	+0.01
Mar	2.66	2.64	2.65	+0.01
Apr	2.68	2.66	2.67	+0.01
May	2.70	2.68	2.69	+0.01
Jun	2.72	2.70	2.71	+0.01
Jul	2.74	2.72	2.73	+0.01
Aug	2.76	2.74	2.75	+0.01
Sep	2.78	2.76	2.77	+0.01
Oct	2.80	2.78	2.79	+0.01
Nov	2.82	2.80	2.81	+0.01
Dec	2.84	2.82	2.83	+0.01
Jan	2.86	2.84	2.85	+0.01
Feb	2.88	2.86	2.87	+0.01
Mar	2.90	2.88	2.89	+0.01
Apr	2.92	2.90	2.91	+0.01
May	2.94	2.92	2.93	+0.01
Jun	2.96	2.94	2.95	+0.01
Jul	2.98	2.96	2.97	+0.01
Aug	3.00	2.98	2.99	+0.01
Sep	3.02	3.00	3.01	+0.01
Oct	3.04	3.02	3.03	+0.01
Nov	3.06	3.04	3.05	+0.01
Dec	3.08	3.06	3.07	+0.01
Jan	3.10	3.08	3.09	+0.01
Feb	3.12	3.10	3.11	+0.01
Mar	3.14	3.12	3.13	+0.01
Apr	3.16	3.14	3.15	+0.01
May	3.18	3.16	3.17	+0.01
Jun	3.20	3.18	3.19	+0.01
Jul	3.22	3.20	3.21	+0.01
Aug	3.24	3.22	3.23	+0.01
Sep	3.26	3.24	3.25	+0.01
Oct	3.28	3.26	3.27	+0.01
Nov	3.30	3.28	3.29	+0.01
Dec	3.32	3.30	3.31	+0.01
Jan	3.34	3.32	3.33	+0.01
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Jan	3.82	3.80	3.81	+0.01
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Mar	3.86	3.84	3.85	+0.01
Apr	3.88	3.86	3.87	+0.01
May	3.90	3.88	3.89	+0.01
Jun	3.92	3.90	3.91	+0.01
Jul	3.94	3.92	3.93	+0.01
Aug	3.96	3.94	3.95	+0.01
Sep	3.98	3.96	3.97	+0.01
Oct	4.00	3.98	3.99	+0.01
Nov	4.02	4.00	4.01	+0.01
Dec	4.04	4.02	4.03	+0.01
Jan	4.06	4.04	4.05	+0.01
Feb	4.08	4.06	4.07	+0.01
Mar	4.10	4.08	4.09	+0.01
Apr	4.12	4.10	4.11	+0.01
May	4.14	4.12	4.13	+0.01
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Dec	5.00	4.98	4.99	+0.01
Jan	5.02	5.00	5.01	+0.01
Feb	5.04	5.02	5.03	+0.01
Mar	5.06	5.04	5.05	+0.01
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Sep	5.90	5.88	5.89	+0.01
Oct	5.92	5.90	5.91	+0.01
Nov	5.94	5.92	5.93	+0.01
Dec	5.96	5.94	5.95	+0.01
Jan	5.98	5.96	5.97	+0.01
Feb	6.00	5.98	5.99	+0.01

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Jobless Rate Hits Postwar High,

with 12.5 Million People Out of Work

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Community said Thursday a post-war high of 12.5 million people in its 10 member countries were out of work in December.

Officials said the number of jobless workers last month in the Common market was 12.5 million, up from 12.1 million in November. The worst of days elapsed (91) divided by 7.28 equals 12.5 million.

The principal payers

SOCIETE GENERALE

ALSACIENNE

DE BANQUE

LUXEMBOURG

Ecuador Reaches Accord on Debt

MA (Reuters) — Ecuador says it has agreed with foreign creditors

for refinancing payments on its \$6.5-billion foreign debt due by

the exact figures will be released when the [foreign creditor] committee

proposes them and they are confirmed, a central bank

said Wednesday.

Ecuador representatives met delegates of the foreign creditors in

New York last weekend, and reached agreement on the grace period, due

interest rate and commission cost of the refinancing. Diplomats said

discussions involved \$350 million in payments due in the first six

months of the year. It hoped to receive new credits of as much as \$250

million.

Investor Group to Buy ACF Industries

NEW YORK (AP) — ACF Industries Inc., a builder and lessor of rail

cars, said Wednesday that an investment group had agreed tentatively to

buy the company for \$420 million.

The group, formed by the investment firm E.M. Warburg, Pincus &

is offering \$30 for each of ACF's 8.4 million shares outstanding, said

a group led by a financier, Carl C. Icahn, previously had offered to

buy ACF in a two-part transaction. His proposal called for ACF's W-

division to be spun off to ACF's stockholders on a share-for-share

basis, and then an Icahn group would buy ACF's shares for \$31 each. Mr.

Icahn estimated the value of W-E-M, which makes oil well valves, at \$25

million.

Royal Crown to Accept Posner Bid

NEW YORK (NYT) — Victor Posner, the Miami-based financier,

said Wednesday to be on the way to winning control of Royal

Crown Cos., of which he owns 28 percent.

A four-member committee of independent directors told Mr. Posner

the company would accept his \$40-a-share offer by Feb. 10 unless it

better one in the interim. The Posner offer totals \$236 million.

The company, the brother of RC Cola and operator of the Arby's

restaurant chain, had earlier accepted a \$37-a-share bid to be taken over

by a group of its own top executives, who own 18 percent of the stock.

Sugar-Exporter Talks Are Said to Fail

LONDON (AP) — Informal discussions between the world's leading

sugar exporters have ended without resolving outstanding differences,

sources among the delegates said Thursday.

Further discussions on a new pact, seen by traders and diplomats as

essential for the long-term stability of the depressed sugar market, are to

be held later this year.

The critical problems that remain unsolved at the end of eight days

here, the sources said, included export entitlements under a new

International Sugar Agreement, which would seek to stabilize prices by

imposing restrictions on shipments, and the price that it would seek to

guarantee.

Japanese Retailers Post Sales Gain

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's major retail stores recorded a sales gain of 3

percent in 1983, the smallest increase since the government began keeping

records in 1972, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said

Thursday.

The report said last year's sales by major retailers totaled 14.146 trillion

yen (\$60.7 billion).

The moderate rise in consumer sales left the economy heavily depend-

ent on exports to fuel Japan's 1983 recovery. But analysts forecast that

summer spending will rise in 1984, as higher corporate profits result in

higher pay increases, more overtime and bigger bonuses.

British Shipbuilders to Shut Yards

LONDON (AP) — British Shipbuilders said continuing severe losses

forced it to lay off 1,872 workers and close three shipyards by March.

The layoffs, affecting 11 shipyards in England and Scotland, will

use employment to fewer than 56,000 workers from 86,000 in 1977,

an most of the industry was nationalized.

The shipyards slated to close, Cleland Shipbuilders and Goole Ship-

builders in England and the Henry Robb yard in Scotland, are expected

to combine losses of \$4.24 million (\$3.6 million) for the year ending

March 31.

McDonnell Bidding on Space Station

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Thursday it is

bidding to build a space station suggested by President Ronald Reagan in

State of the Union address.

"We built the only space station this country has had, Skylab, and we

are now building the new one," said David Wenzel, chief program engineer

for space stations projects at McDonnell.

In his address Wednesday, Mr. Reagan called for the National Aero-

nautics and Space Administration to come up with a new space station as

innovative effort in space.

Grandmet Weighs Sale Of U.S. Cigarette Unit

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC is holding talks aimed at selling its U.S. cigarette business to management, other employees and outside investors.

In an announcement late Thursday, the London-based hotel, casino, food and beverage company declined to put a value on the business, which is conducted mainly under the name of Liggett & Myers Tobacco and based in North Carolina.

In the year ended last Sept. 30, the business produced operating income of \$60 million, 25 percent from a year earlier, on sales of \$562 million, up 49 percent.

Overall, Grandmet had pretax profit of \$295.2 million (\$413 million) on sales of \$4.47 billion.

Clifford Smith, managing director, said the discussions were in "very, very early stages" and that it would be several months before the company knows whether the sale will be profitable.

The sale would remove Grandmet from the cigarette business, although it would retain its Pinkerton Tobacco unit, a U.S. maker of chewing tobacco.

The cigarette business includes the brands L & M, Chesterfield, Lark and Eve, along with a line of

generic cigarettes. Mr. Smith estimated the U.S. market share at 4 to 5 percent. Also included in the sale would be a tobacco-leaf processing plant in Brazil.

Grandmet's cigarette profits have doubled in the past two years, but the company said it would like to move into other areas if it can get an "appropriate" price for the business. A spokesman refused to discuss possible acquisitions but said the proceeds probably would be reinvested in the United States.

Grandmet has made earlier attempts to sell its cigarette operations, the most recent about four years ago.

The company said it had hired Morgan Stanley & Co., the New York investment bank, as its financial adviser for the proposed sale.

Sanyo Plans Bavarian Plant

Reuters

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric Co. Ltd. and two affiliates are to set up a joint company next month, Fisher Industry Deutschland GmbH, in West Germany to make VHS-format videotape recorders.

A Sanyo spokesman said Thursday. The operation, to be in Nördlingen, Bavaria, is expected to produce 15,000 recorders a month beginning in September.

German Economy Shows Fragile Signs of Growth

(Continued from Page 11)

the threat of higher production costs and reduced profits.

Moreover, what at first had been the clearly conservative economic direction of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration clouded over after Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff came under pressure to resign because of charges of influence-peddling.

In December, Mr. Kohl's own Christian Democratic Party, ruffled by the prospect of 2.7 million unemployed this winter, roughly 10 percent of the work force, named a panel to devise policy initiatives that some business leaders fear might soften the government's austerity program.

The newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, a voice of the business community, blamed "government silence" for diminishing public willingness to accept austerity.

Reflecting widespread impatience with government programs, it accused Mr. Kohl of adopting increasingly the "defensive attitudes" that characterized the last days of his predecessor, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat.

"I actually expect that the Germans, during the coming year, will talk less and less about missiles and more and more about the condition of the economy," said Arthur F. Burns, 79, the U.S. ambassador, who is a former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Low inflation, improved profitability and an upswing in such sectors as housing, automobiles and chemicals buoyed business hopes. Mr. Burns said in an interview.

But poorer prospects for earnings growth in West Germany (compared with that in the United States or Japan) and poorer access to venture capital continue to hamper capital investment and the development of new high-technology industries, he said.

"Somehow the tax burdens imposed on German business and

Bonn Reports Fall In Trade Measure

Reuters

WIESBADEN — West Germany's current account surplus shrank to a provisional 8.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.9 billion) last year from 8.6 billion DM in 1982.

The trade surplus dropped to 42 billion DM from 51.3 billion DM, the Federal Statistics Office also said Thursday.

The current account is a broad measure of trade that includes merchandise and nonmerchandise items.

In December the current account showed a provisional 5.5-billion-DM surplus, compared with an upsurge revised 700-million DM surplus in November and a 6.1-billion-DM surplus in December 1982.

The December trade surplus was a provisional 4.1 billion DM, up from an unrevised 3.3 billion DM in November, but down from 6.39 billion DM in December 1982.

some of the regulatory burdens have to be lightened," Mr. Burns said, before a "substantial strengthening of business confidence" would occur.

But he declined to blame Mr. Kohl, who he said had given "increasing attention to the economy and will continue to do so." He said that "what it means is that the recovery which is now in the process of developing will need to be nurtured" by the government and the business community.

The consensus in Bonn is that the economy will grow 2 to 3 percent this year, provided the U.S. economy continues its current upswing and provided West German labor unions, facing severe unemployment, temper their demands for more pay and shorter hours.

Eurobond Sale Is Set by Ono

Reuters

TOKYO — Ono Pharmaceutical Co. announced Thursday that it is placing a \$60-million, 15-year convertible bond in European capital markets through public placement with Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) as lead manager.

Payment is due Feb. 22 and the coupon for the par-priced bond will be set by Feb. 3, a spokesman said.

In London, the lead manager said the indicated coupon was 34 percent and the conversion premium would be the usual 5 percent above the average six-day closing share price.

The borrower can call the issue from Nov. 30, 1988, at 103 percent, with that premium declining by 1/2 percent each year to par, it added.

Dealers quoted the issue at a premium of 106 to 107 1/2 percent.

Norsk Data Net Rose 93% in Period

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Norsk Data AS, which reported a 93-percent rise in 1983 pre-tax profit Thursday, is counting heavily on European sales to maintain its rapid growth.

In a preliminary estimate, the Oslo-based maker of mini-computers and office-automation systems said profit before taxes and year-end allocations rose to 135 million kroner (\$17 million) from 70 million kroner in 1982. Revenue grew 42 percent to 870 million kroner.

Rolf Skar, chief executive officer, said in an interview that he expected sales growth to be fastest over the next several years in British and West Germany. British sales doubled in 1983, and the company expects its July 1983 acquisition of a small West German computer company, Dietz, to spur further growth in that market.

In the United States, Norsk Data is limiting itself to niches involving military and energy-industry applications.

Before attacking the broader office market, Mr. Skar said, the company is looking for a U.S. partner to provide distribution. Norsk Data does not plan to set up its own national distribution network in the United States.

"We don't want to go to America for prestige reasons," Mr. Skar said. "We want to make a profit." Even without a major U.S. presence, he asserted, Norsk Data could grow into a profitable European giant.

Last year, Norsk Data raised 355 million kroner through a sale of shares in New York. The company's shares are listed on the Oslo

and London stock exchanges and traded over the counter in the United States.

Reporting cash reserves of 500 million kroner at year-end, Mr. Skar said Norsk Data will not need to raise additional funds this year.

The 1983 results were broadly in line with forecasts, but Norsk Data shares slipped in Oslo to 296 kroner a share from 310 kroner Wednesday. Analysts cited profit taking stemming from the shares' recent surge.

Mr. Skar did not disagree with analysts' projections that 1984 pre-tax profit would grow about 45 percent, to 195 million kroner.

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REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS NP 3546

PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

The Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa is issuing a preselection notice to engineering and design consultants for the preparation of a study concerning:

— The use of wet phosphate with a view to achieving substantial savings in energy by eliminating the drying operation in washing facilities.

— The study will concern the washing plant II and IV at Metlaoui, washing plant III at M'Dhilla, the railway stock of the Société Nationale de Chemin de Fer Tunisien (SNCF) carrying the phosphate from Metlaoui and M'Dhilla to Gabès, as well as fertilizer production units, Industries Chimiques Maghrébines (ICM), and "Société Arabe d'Engrais Phosphatés et Azotés (SAEPA)" located within the chemical installations at Gabès.

Engineering and other specialized firms may obtain specifications against payment of a sum of 20 dinars from our General Department, 9 Rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite, Tunis. Applications for consideration prepared in French must be addressed to the Purchasing Director at 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisia) and must arrive no later than 15 February 1984.

Applicants must necessarily include the following information:

- Share capital and turnover during the past three years,
- References in this field or in similar operations,
- Number of permanent employees with curriculum vitae of executive and supervisory staff,
- List of personnel with CV, whom you intend to use to undertake this study,
- List of main studies carried out during the past three years and in hand, indicating in respect of each the name and address of the owner and the purpose of the study.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$39,784,000



Pan American World Airways, Inc.

Issuance of Common Shares upon Conversion of Debentures

Common shares were issued by Pan Am for the conversion of the above principal amount of its 7 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures.

The undersigned acted as Standby Purchaser in the above transaction.

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Canada	<p>Baker Int'l</p> <p>1st Quarter, 1983 Revenue: 454.3 Net Inc.: 1.7 Per Share: 0.17</p> <p>Castle & Cooke</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 1983 Revenue: 340.2 Net Inc.: 2.3 1st Half Revenue: 670.4 Net Inc.: 4.6</p> <p>Donnelley (R.R.)</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 347.9 Net Inc.: 26.9 1st Half Revenue: 347.9 Net Inc.: 26.9</p> <p>Enserch</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 222.2 Net Inc.: (10.8)</p> <p>Gulf Oil</p> <p>3rd Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 2,706.1 Net Inc.: 2.9</p> <p>Harris</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 87.4 Net Inc.: 0.4</p> <p>Dart & Kraft</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 254.0 Net Inc.: 1.7</p> <p>Hughes Tool</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 267.3 Net Inc.: 0.21</p> <p>Ingersoll-Rand</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 591.3 Net Inc.: 6.13</p> <p>Delta Airlines</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 1983 Revenue: 1,020.1 Net Inc.: 1.8</p> <p>Avnet</p> <p>1st Half, 1983 Revenue: 2,517.0 Net Inc.: 30.84</p>	<p>COMPANY EARNINGS</p> <p>Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated</p> <p>Mapco</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 344.4 Net Inc.: 0.54</p> <p>Murphy Oil</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 544.0 Net Inc.: 2.0</p> <p>Nobisco Brands</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 1,261.1 Net Inc.: 1.55</p> <p>Newmont Mining</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 195.54 Net Inc.: 16.5</p> <p>NI Industries</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 1,529.1 Net Inc.: 1.52</p> <p>Shell Oil</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 5,382.5 Net Inc.: 1.78</p>	<p>Penn Central</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 10,770.0 Net Inc.: 6.17</p> <p>Quaker Oats</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 1983 Revenue: 288.0 Net Inc.: 4.49</p> <p>Richardson-Vicks</p> <p>2nd Quarter, 1983 Revenue: 1,277.0 Net Inc.: 0.53</p> <p>Robins (A.H.)</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 1,426.0 Net Inc.: 0.39</p> <p>St Paul Cos.</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 1,434.0 Net Inc.: 0.9</p> <p>Whirlpool</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 687.0 Net Inc.: 0.67</p>	<p>Sohio</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 3,200.1 Net Inc.: 1.29</p> <p>Trans World</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 507.0 Net Inc.: 0.34</p> <p>UAL</p> <p>4th Quarter, 1982 Revenue: 1,189.0 Net Inc.: 0.31</p>
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Chrysler, Mitsubishi Discuss Project

By Donald Woutar
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Top executives of Chrysler Corp. and Japanese Mitsubishi Motors Corp. are meeting this week and may announce plans to build small cars together in the United States, officials of the U.S. auto producer said Wednesday.

Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler, and Taro Yamashita, president of Mitsubishi, are expected to issue a statement after their meeting on the status of their long-running negotiations on a joint production venture.

Chrysler officials would say only that Mr. Iacocca, Mr. Yamashita and their top lieutenants are meeting in the United States, but they would not disclose the site. They described the session as an annual meeting to discuss the two com-

pany's various business connections. On the agenda are the findings of a Mitsubishi feasibility study on production of cars in the United States, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Although Chrysler said it has not yet seen the study's conclusions, the top-level meetings are taking place at a time of increasing U.S. investment activity by Japanese automakers — notably a decision by Honda Motor Co. to double its plant capacity in Marysville, Ohio.

Honda said Jan. 11 that it will double its U.S. capacity to 300,000 cars a year and may build engines here. That means Honda would be able to nearly double its total U.S. sales to 650,000 annually, while its Japanese competitors remain virtually frozen at current levels because of the Japanese government's restraints on car exports.

"The rush is on," said Robert A.

Perkins, a Chrysler vice president who heads the company's Washington, D.C., office. He said the other Japanese auto companies are "alarmed that Honda's going to leave them dead in their tracks."

Chrysler, which owns 15 percent of Mitsubishi Motors and sells some of its cars in the United States, has been trying to get the Japanese company to form a joint venture since at least 1979. Until now, the U.S. producer's financial crisis and the lack of motivation for Mitsubishi have impeded such a project.

However, Chrysler's recovery, along with the U.S. strategies of other Japanese automakers and the continuation of import restraints, have dramatically changed the picture.

The restraints originally were to



Lee A. Iacocca

expire after two years but have now been extended twice by the Japanese government. They will continue in place until at least March 31, 1985.

U.S. Copper Firms Ask Import Cut

(Continued from Page 11)

meeting Thursday in Brussels, had requested the talks, which could be the first step toward cancelling the agreement, which some European steelmakers are advocating.

In an apparent bid to ease tensions with Europe over steel quotas, however, the Commerce Department said Thursday it has rejected a complaint by a small Oregon steelmaker that Belgian and West German companies were dumping steel plate at below-market prices in the United States.

The department said the company, Gilmore Steel Corp., did not represent the industry as a re-

quired in the trade laws. Major U.S. steelmakers had opposed the Gilmore complaint for fear it would lead to an unraveling of the quota agreement with the EC.

"We're relieved," said Ella Kroff, spokesman for the EC delegation here.

In their petition, the copper producers blamed the surge of imports for their combined losses of \$623 million in 1982 and \$258 million from January to September of last year. It asked that imports be slashed from last year's 539,000 metric tons to between 294,000 and 343,000 tons.

"If import quotas are imposed, we are confident that the supply-demand balance would be reestablished in the world market. This would help not only the U.S. industry but all copper producers," said Richard J. Osborne, president of Asarco Inc., one of the 11 companies filing the petition.

The industry petition was filed with the International Trade Commission, which has six months to make a recommendation to the president. He then has two months to make a final decision. An ITC recommendation in 1978 that quotas be imposed was rejected by President Jimmy Carter.

AT&T Posts Record Loss

(Continued from Page 11)

For all 1983, operating earnings came to \$5.75 billion, or \$6 a share, down 18 percent from the \$6.99 billion, or \$8.06 a share, in operating earnings a year earlier.

In addition to the fourth quarter's \$5.5-billion charge, the 1983 results included a further \$1.4 billion in one-time-only, after-tax expenses, mostly related to preparing for the breakup of the Bell System. The expenses also included about \$176 million reflecting an anti-trust judgment against AT&T in a suit brought by Litton Industries Inc.

After the additional \$5.5-billion writedown, net earnings for 1983 fell to \$249 million, or 13 cents a share, from net earnings in 1982 of \$728 million, or \$8.40 a share.

Revenue for 1983 climbed to \$69.4 billion from \$65.1 billion in 1982.

Gulf Profit Climbs 31%, Sohio's Falls

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Gulf Oil Corp., the fifth largest U.S. oil company, Thursday announced its fourth-quarter profit climbed 31 percent, primarily on cost-cutting measures and increased productivity.

Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), the 14th largest, reported a 20 percent decline in fourth-quarter earnings after taking a \$163-million writedown on the unsuccessful Mukluk well in the Beaufort Sea offshore Alaska. Sohio announced last week that it was abandoning the \$1.5-billion well, the most expensive ever drilled.

In the October-December quarter, Pittsburgh-based Gulf earned \$297 million, or \$1.79 a share, up from \$226 million, or \$1.29 a share, in the closing 1982 quarter. Revenues dropped to \$7.5 billion from \$8.1 billion.

Gulf took a \$12-million after-tax

charge in the latest quarter to cover the costs of its Sea Cross Island well, which still is being evaluated, in the Beaufort Sea.

For the full year 1983 Gulf's profits were up 9 percent to \$978 million, or \$4.98 a share, from \$900 million, or \$4.58 a share, in 1982. Revenues decreased to \$28.9 billion from \$30.6 billion.

Gulf's chairman, James E. Lee, said the higher earnings performance "resulted almost entirely from our ability to reduce operating and administrative costs, improve productivity and get out of unprofitable businesses." Gulf also benefited from trimming excess inventories.

Mr. Lee said Gulf was "gratified by these results, especially since they came in a year of falling oil prices, shut-in natural gas supplies and a brutally competitive market for refined products."

In Cleveland, Sohio reported

1983 fourth-quarter earnings of \$324 million, or \$1.32 a share, down from \$464 million, or \$1.89 a share, a year earlier. Revenues were \$3.20 billion, down from \$3.21 billion.

Sohio took a \$163-million writedown that reduced its earnings by 66 cents a share for the Mukluk well.

Sohio and 10 other major oil companies invested \$1.5 billion in leases in the Mukluk area of the Beaufort Sea in hopes of finding the largest oil field in North America since the Prudhoe Bay discovery. Sohio had a 31.4 percent stake in the well.

For all 1983, Sohio's profits fell 20 percent to \$1.51 billion, or \$6.14 a share, from \$1.88 billion, or \$7.63 a share, in 1982. Revenues declined to \$12.06 billion from \$13.52 billion.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 4 a.m. 7,700,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,700,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close Quot. Chng.

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STRUCTURAL INFORMATION

SALIENT FEATURES

Structure: Computer System Trading Company Inc. is a limited liability company registered in Panama. C.S.T.C. is an initiative of ContiCommodity Services Inc. which is, in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of the Continental Grain Company, a multinational concern in the agricultural field. Continental Grain was established in 1813 and is one of the world's largest private companies, having enormous financial resources.

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Minimum Investment: Five units of US \$1,000 net value per unit, plus the 6% sales and administration charge (i.e. US \$5,300).

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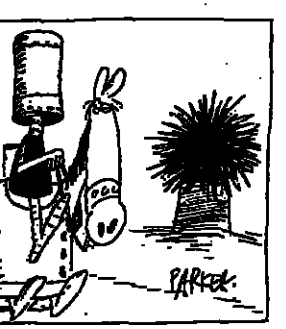
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